Descriptions of new Genera and Species of Phytophagous Coleoptera from the Indo-Malayan and Austro-Malayan subregions, contained in the Genoa Civic Museum, by MARTIN JACOBY.

Third Part

GALERUCINAE.

1. Oides quadrifasciata, n. sp.

Narrowly oblong, testaceous; upper part of head, antennae (the first joints excepted) sides of the breast and four transverse bands of the elytra, black.

Length $3\,^1/_2$-4 lines.

Head impunctate, the lower part of the face, testaceous as well as the palpi; antennae fuscous or black, the three or four lower joints testaceous, the fourth at least one half longer than the third joint; thorax very short and transverse, nearly four times as broad as long, the anterior and posterior margin nearly straight and parallel, the sides only slightly rounded at the base, the anterior angles nearly obsolete; surface rather flattened and impunctate; scutellum piceous or black; elytra impunctate or very finely punctured, testaceous with a broad transverse band at the base, one at the middle and a third below the latter as well as the apices, black; none of these bands extend quite to the lateral margin, but they are of variable sizes, in most instances longer than the intervening testaceous spaces which are only of half the length; the femora and upper portions of the breast are testaceous, the outer side of the tibiae as well as the sides of the breast and of the abdomen are blackish; tarsi either fuscous or testaceous.

Hab. New Guinea (O. Beccari). Dorei, Andai (L. M. D'Albertis).

This species was also obtained at New Guinea by M.r Wallace.

2. **Oides quinquelineata**, n. sp.

Broadly ovate, testaceous, joints of the antennae short, stained with black; elytra closely granulose-punctate, with a narrow sutural, a broader lateral and discoidal longitudinal stripe, purplish black.

Length 4-5 lines.

Head impunctate with a deep triangular depression between the eyes; antennae scarcely extending to the first third of the length of the elytra, the joints very short and all stained with piceous at their apices, the fourth slightly longer than the third; thorax widened towards the base, the posterior margin obliquely rounded at each side, the anterior angles blunt and slightly projecting, surface obsoletely transversely grooved near the anterior margin, the sides with a more or less deep fovea; the disc with a few extremely fine punctures; elytra widened towards the middle, closely and distinctly punctured, the interstices finely granulate or wrinkled but varying in that respect, each elytron with a broad band at the sides, another near the suture and the sutural margin dark purplish; the lateral band is the broadest, always narrowed below the shoulder and does not quite extend to the apex, the central band is still shorter and much narrower and the sutural one is about the same size and extends to the apex; the testaceous spaces dividing these bands are very narrow; below and the legs testaceous.

Hab. New Guinea, Island of Yule (L. M. D'Albertis). Port Moresby (coll. Jacoby). Australia, Somerset (L. M. D'Albertis).

I am unable to say wether this is the *O. 6-lineata* of Montr. as the description is too short to recognize the species and the elytra are described as smooth.

3. **Oides maculicollis**, n. sp.

Ovate, testaceous; antennae fuscous; vertex of head and 2 spots at the thorax black; elytra distinctly punctured, metallic greenish-blue, the lateral margin narrowly testaceous.

Length 4-4 $^1/_2$ lines.

Head with a deep longitudinal fovea between the eyes, the vertex shining black, lower part of face testaceous, the terminal joint of the palpi, obscure piceous; antennae half the length of the body, fuscous, the 2 or 3 basal joints testaceous, the fourth joint one half longer than the third. Thorax more than twice as broad as long, the anterior and posterior margin parallel, the sides nearly straight, surface with a few fine punctures and a shallow fovea at each side, the latter occupied by a rounded obscure piceous spot; scutellum testaceous. Elytra very closely and distinctly punctured, depressed at the sides below the shoulders, metallic greenish blue, the lateral margin and apex narrowly testaceous. Underside and legs of the same colour, the claws obscure piceous.

Hab. Sumatra, Mt. Singalang, July (O. Beccari).

Distinguished by the black vertex and the 2 thoracic spots from those species otherwise similarly coloured.

4. **Oides cyanella**, n. sp.

Oblong-ovate, pale fulvous; antennae black; elytra dark metallic blue, closely punctured, the lateral margin extremely narrowly fulvous.

Length 5 $^1/_2$ lines.

Head impunctate, the vertex with a central longitudinal groove; lower part of face testaceous; apex of jaws black; antennae with the 2 lower joints and the base of the third fulvous, the following joints black, the apical ones wanting. Thorax narrowly transverse, 3 times as broad as long, the sides very slightly rounded, the angles obtuse, the disk obsoletely transversely de-

pressed, very finely and irregularly punctured. Scutellum fulvous. Elytra rather long, pointed at their apices, closely and distinctly punctured, the interstices slightly rugose, the extreme lateral margin fulvous, the disk metallic blue. Underside and legs entirely fulvous.

Hab. Ternate, October (O. Beccari). A single specimen.

The extremely narrow flavous border of the elytra in connection with the colour of the underside and legs separate this species from *O. circumdata* Montrouz., *O. Jacobyi* Duviv. and others.

5. **Oides subaenea**, n. sp.

Black; head, thorax and femora, fulvous; elytra greenish-aeneous, irregularly geminate punctate-striate, the lateral margin narrowly fulvous.

Length 4 $^1/_2$ lines.

Head with a few very fine punctures near the eyes; apices of the jaws and of the palpi piceous; antennae rather short, the second to the fourth joints gradually increasing in length, stained with fulvous below, the others black, terminal joints shortened; thorax rather long, the sides rounded and narrowly flattened, the anterior angles rather blunt, surface with a distinct fovea at each side and a more obsolete transverse depression at the middle of the anterior and posterior margin, very finely punctured; scutellum fulvous; elytra metallic greenish æneous, much wider at the base than the thorax, elongate and scarcely widened at the middle, the lateral margin narrowly fulvous, the surface finely punctured, the punctuation arranged in irregular double rows, visible to the apices; the underside black, the femora fulvous, tibiae and tarsi obscure piceous.

Hab. New Guinea, Hatam, June (O. Beccari). A single specimen.

Allied to *O. circumdata* Montr. and *O. Jacobyi*, Duvivier, but differing in the punctuation of the elytra, colour of the under-

side and antennae, the same characters separate the species from *O. limbata* Blanch.

6. **Oides perplexa**, n. sp.

Black; the first joint of the antennae, the thorax and femora fulvous; elytra greenish-æneous, the lateral margin fulvous, surface closely and distinctly punctured.

Length 4 lines.

Hab. New Guinea, Fahor, April (L. M. D'Albertis).

Smaller than *O. subaenea*, the head black, the anterior angles of the thorax not produced, the anterior margin quite straight, the elytra not punctate-striate but closely and more distinctly punctured; the middle portion of the femora black, tibiae and tarsi entirely of that colour. A single specimen.

7. **Oides terminata**, n. sp.

Ovate, black, the basal and terminal joints of the antennae, the thorax and legs, fulvous; elytra closely punctured, a broad transverse band near the base and the apex of each elytron black.

Length $3\,^1/_2$-4 lines.

Head black, shining, entirely impunctate, lower part of the face fulvous; antennae nearly two thirds the length of the body, the third joint slender and longer than the fourth, the two basal, the base of the third and the two apical joints fulvous, the rest black; thorax narrowly transverse, the anterior margin straight, its angles not produced, the posterior margin rounded, nearly semicircular, surface indistinctly and finely punctured; elytra widened towards the middle; closely and more distinctly punctured than the thorax, fulvous, a broad transverse band, commencing before and extending below the middle, and a triangular spot at the apex, black; the anterior band does not quite extend to the lateral margin; the middle portion of the breast and the abdomen black, the other parts and the legs, fulvous.

Hab. New Guinea, Fly River (L. M. D'Albertis).

This species seems closely allied to *O. bifasciata* Blanch. but differs in the colour of the antennae and that of the tibiae which is the same in the 14 specimens before me; the narrow fulvous space dividing the two black bands of the elytra is always much narrower than the anterior black vitta, but the distance of the latter from the base is somewhat variable.

8. **Oides biplagiata**, Jacoby.

Of this species which was described by myself in the Proceed. Zool. Soc. 1883, there are specimens obtained at the Fly River, in which the two elytral black spots are united and occupy the entire last two thirds of each elytron; as also intermediate forms are before me in which one can see an indication of the spots to separate as in the type, the identity of these varieties with the latter is clear.

9. **Oides decemguttata**, n. sp.

Testaceous; head and thorax impunctate; elytra strongly and closely punctured, each elytron with 5 black spots, 2. 1. 2, posterior part of the suture narrowly piceous.

Length 4-4 $^1/_2$ lines.

Head entirely impunctate, testaceous; the third joint of the antennae, shorter than the fourth, this the longest; thorax of the same shape as in *O. nigroplagiata*, impunctate or in some specimens extremely finely punctured; elytra very distinctly and closely punctured, with the following black spots, an elongate one at the shoulder and a shorter one near the scutellum, a round spot at the middle and close to the suture and two elongate spots nearly joined at their ends, near the apex of each elytron, the outer one of these is placed close and parallel to the lateral margin, the inner one is straight and in a line with the central spot; the suture is also very narrowly margined with black, the posterior portion being widened into an elongate

piceous stripe; the underside and legs are flavous or testaceous.

Var. The terminal joints of the antennae more or less fuscous.

Hab. New Guinea, Fly River (L. M. D'Albertis).

10. **Oides nigroplagiata**, n. sp.

Head, antennae, tibiae and the abdomen black, thorax and elytra fulvous, closely punctured, the latter with the posterior two thirds, abbreviated at the suture, black.

Length 4 lines.

Head with a few very fine punctures, visible only under a lens; the anterior margin of the clypeus and the palpi fulvous, all the rest black; the third joint of the antennae longer than the fourth, the extreme apex of the terminal one, fulvous, thorax narrowly transverse, the sides rounded and widened near the base, nearly straight at the apex; the anterior angles scarcely produced, the disc finely and rather closely punctured, with some obsolete depressions; elytra oblong, with a distinct flattened margin, closely and finely punctured, each elytron with a large black patch extending from before the middle to the apex, this colour does not extend to the sutural margin and ends in a narrow point or projection at the apex; tibiae, tarsi and the abdomen black, all the rest fulvous.

Hab. New Guinea, Fly River (L. M. D'Albertis). Ramoi (O. Beccari).

Allied in colouration to *O. affinis* Jac., but differing in the black head and antennae and in the shape of the black elytral patch, which extends quite to the lateral but not the sutural margin in the present species; a single specimen is however before me from Ramoi in which the black portion of the elytra touches the suture as well as the lateral margin but does not extend so high upwards as in the other specimens; as I can find no other differences I believe this to be a variety.

11. **Oides nigricollis**, n. sp.

Black; elytra finely punctured, their base and a subtriangular spot near the apex of each elytron, pale testaceous.

Length 3 1/2 lines.

Head impunctate; antennae black, the extreme apex of the terminal joint obscure fulvous, the fourth joint nearly twice as long as the preceding; thorax with the sides and the posterior margin rounded, the anterior angles slightly thickened, surface remotely and very finely punctured, rather depressed near the middle of the base; scutellum piceous; elytra oblong, the shoulders rounded, very finely and closely punctured black, the base to the extend of the first third of their length as well as a triangular shaped spot near the apex of each elytron, testaceous; underside and legs black; the epipleurae and the extreme lateral margin of the elytra testaceous.

Hab. New Guinea, Kapaor (L. M. D'Albertis). A single specimen.

At once distinguished from *O. ornatipennis* Duviv., by the black thorax and underside.

12. **Oides Clarki**, Jacoby.

Hab. New Guinea, Fly River, Mt. Epa (L. M. D'Albertis). Andai (O. Beccari).

In some specimens the vertex of the head is black and the lateral elytral longitudinal stripe is divided into two, joining at the ends.

13. **Oides ornatipennis**, Duvivier.

This seems to be a variable species in regard to its colouration; there are specimens before me from the Fly River in which the fulvous spot at the apices of the elytra is wanting and the black portion occupying the entire posterior half without quite extending to the suture, in others the elytra are entirely

fulvous with an apical triangular black patch; as I cannot see any structural differences I have no doubt about all these forms representing but the same species.

14. **Oides ornatum**, Baly.

Hab. New Guinea, Andai, August, Mt. Epa, April (L. M. D'Albertis). Has, February, Dorei (O. Beccari).

A number of specimens from the above localities agree very nearly, although not quite, with the description of the author, others want the posterior black elytral spot; in some the antennae are obscure fulvous as well as the entire underside and legs. The species seems to be a very variable one in colouration and may possibly only be a variety of *O. rubrum* Blanch. As the specimens obtained in the same localities seem to vary equally, not much reliance can be placed on the markings and colour in separating the species. *O. basale* Guér., seems to me also to be only a variety of *O. rubrum* in which the subapical blacks pots of the elytra are wanting. *O. 4-notatum* Blanch. seems again either a closely allied or identical species with either of the above named.

15. **Aulacophora dilatata**, n. sp.

Dark fulvous, dilated behind; sides of the thorax rounded, the surface impunctate; elytra extremely finely punctured, strongly widened behind; antennae testaceous.

♀. The apical joint of the antennae widened, its margin produced and pointed.

Length 4 lines.

Hab. Borneo, Sarawak (Doria and Beccari).

This species is closely allied to *A. unicolor* Jac., from the Island of Saleyer, but is smaller, of a darker colour and differs in the shape of the thorax, the sides of which are evenly rounded, not straight at the base as in *A. unicolor;* the antennae are also of different construction, the joints being much shorter

and the last one in the male being dilated and terminating into a point at the sides; the strongly dilated shape of this species which it has in common with *A. unicolor*, further separates it from others, similarly coloured. A species from Sumatra, contained in my collection agrees entirely in every respect, except that of colour with the present one. I refer the Sumatran insect to *A. luteicornis* Fab. or *A. simplicipennis* Clark and it is possible that *A. dilatata* is only an unicolorous variety of that species.

16. **Aulacophora pectoralis**, n. sp.

Testaceous; head and thorax fulvous; antennae black, the first joint fulvous; elytra black, a broad transverse band at the middle and the apices, fulvous; breast, the apices of the tibiae and the tarsi black.

Length 3 lines.

Head impunctate; eyes very large; labrum and jaws black; antennae rather robust in the male, the lower joints slightly dilated, third and fourth equal; thorax impunctate, the transverse groove deep; scutellum fulvous; elytra extremely finely punctured, the fulvous band of the same width as the anterior black portion, its posterior margin concave, the apices fulvous; pygidium testaceous.

Hab. Australia, Somerset (L. M. D'Albertis).

A. pectoralis although closely allied to *A. affinis* and perhaps also to *A. Cartereti* Guér., may be distinguished by the black breast and antennae which have the first or the first 2 joints fulvous; if the fulvous of the elytra is taken as the ground colour, the latter, have a perfectly straight black transverse band at the base, touching the margins and another more curved band near the apex; in *A. affinis* the posterior band is not nearly so curved and the breast is never black, while here the pygidium is never of that colour.

17. **Aulacophora semiopaca**, n. sp.

Black; head, antennae and thorax fulvous; elytra opaque, scarcely punctured, black, one or two spots at the base and the posterior half, fulvous.

Var. *a*. elytra black, the extreme apices fulvous only.

Var. *b*. the black portion of the elytra divided by two fulvous longitudinal stripes.

Var. *c*. elytra with 2 transverse black bands.

Length $3\,^1/_2$-$4\,^1/_2$ lines.

Head impunctate, fulvous; antennae two thirds the length of the body, testaceous, the apex of the last joint sometimes piceous, the first two joints shining, the others pubescent, third and fourth joints of equal length; thorax very finely and rather closely punctured; scutellum fulvous; elytra semiopaque, more distinctly punctured than the thorax, the black portion of variable extend, sometimes occupying half the length of the elytra, sometimes nearly extending to the apices and in the varieties interrupted by the narrow fulvous basal margin or one or two longitudinal fulvous stripes; the undersides and legs black, the sides of the anterior femora more or less testaceous as well as (in some specimens) the epipleurae anteriorly; in the female the elytra show more or less distinct traces of longitudinal costae.

Hab. Sumatra, Ajer Mantcior, Mt. Singalang (O. Beccari).

I cannot refer this species to *A. bicolor* Weber, who describes the elytra as *bluishblack* and the breast as testaceous as well as all the coxae which is not the case in any of the 23 specimens before me in which the entire underside, with the exception of that of the thorax, is black. In a single specimen the elytra have a transverse black band at the base and another below the middle, in other respects this variety agrees with the other specimens.

18. **Aulacophora celebensis**, n. sp.

Testaceous; tarsi obscure piceous; thorax with a few minute punctures; elytra finely punctured, a spot at the base and another larger one below the middle, black.

Var. elytra with 2 small spots at the base and one below the middle or without basal spots.

Length 3-4 lines.

Head impunctate, deeply transversely grooved between the eyes, the latter large; antennae rather more than two thirds the length of the elytra, entirely fulvous, the third and the following joints of equal length; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides straight at the base, slightly rounded near the apex, with a narrow margin, the surface nearly impunctate, a few minute punctures being visible anteriorly only, with a strong lens; elytra a little more distinctly punctured, the basal spot of variable size, but generally not quite extending to either margin, the posterior spot larger, rounded and also interrupted by the sutural and lateral margin; underside and legs entirely testaceous, the apices of the tibiae often and the tarsi piceous. The female seems to differ only in the little more closely punctuation of the elytra.

In the variety the basal spot is divided into two smaller ones of which one is placed at the shoulder, the other near the scutellum; in another variety, the posterior spot only is present.

Hab. Celebes, Kandari (O. Beccari).

Evidently allied to *A. bipunctata* Oliv., but the posterior spot in the present species is placed much lower and is of a rounded shape; I have only seen this species from Celebes.

19. **Aulacophora fraudulenta**, n. sp.

Fulvous; elytra scarcely visibly punctured, black, a transverse band at the middle of variable width, fulvous; apices of the tibiae and the tarsi obscure piceous.

♂. Antennae with the third, fourth and fifth joints triangularly dilated. —

♀. Antennae normal.

Length 3-4 lines.

♂. Head impunctate with a strongly raised tubercle near the inner margin of the eyes; labrum and jaws testaceous; antennae entirely fulvous, the second joint very small, the 3. following of nearly equal length and especially the 3.^{d}, 4.th and 5.th joints strongly triangularly dilated, the rest elongate, slender and of equal length; thorax with a few scarcely visible punctures, the transverse groove moderately deep, the sides rounded in front of the middle; scutellum fulvous; elytra extremely finely and not very closely punctured, the transverse fulvous band generally extending to the lateral margin and slightly widened near the suture, of variable length, the extreme apex of each elytron sometimes with another small fulvous spot; underside fulvous, the tibiae and tarsi generally darker, sometimes the posterior legs black; pygidium testaceous.

Hab. New Guinea, Fly River, Katau (L. M. D'Albertis) Ramoi (Beccari).

At first sight this species may be confounded with *A. dorsalis* or *A. affinis* but the entirely fulvous head, similarly coloured antennae and the structure of the latter in the male insect together with the testaceous pygidium will prevent the species to be mistaken for any other; the eight specimens before me I am perfectly able to separate from their allies, as the characters pointed out seem to be constant in these several closely allied forms.

20. **Aulacophora austrocaledonica**, Montr.

Specimens obtained at the Fly River, in the Aru Islands and at Buru agree very nearly with the description given by the author, but differ in the black breast and often in the design of the elytra in which the black portion predominates and is divided by a narrow testaceous transverse band at the middle,

the extreme apices being also of that colour. *A. austrocaledonica* may be known from several other species which are closely allied in colouration, by the black vertex of the head which is only divided in the middle by a narrow fulvous streak. Montrouzier evidently did not know the male insect, of which several specimens are before me; in that sex the antennae, as is often the case in the present genus, have the third to the fifth joints dilated; in the species before us, the third joint is only slightly thickened but elongate, the second is much widened towards the apex and its lower edge is projected into a sharp point, the next joint is of only half the length of the preceeding and of triangular shape, the colour of the entire antennae and that of the legs is fulvous. It is possible, that the New Guinea specimens represent a closely allied but distinct species, this point can only be settled by comparing the type of Montrouzier. I believe that the structure of the antennae in the males of this genus will often give good distinctive characters, as colour is of little use in these variable species.

21. **Aulacophora apicalis**, n. sp.

Black; head and thorax impunctate; elytra finely punctured, testaceous, the apical third, black; antennae obscure fulvous.

Length 3 lines.

Head with a deep transverse groove between the eyes, the latter very large and prominent; the frontal elevations narrowly transverse, the carina acutely raised; penultimate joint of the palpi incrassate; antennae slender, fulvous, the fourth and the three following joints equal, the rest wanting; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides narrowed towards the base, the surface with a deep and straight transverse groove, slightly interrupted at the middle, impunctate; elytra narrowly parallel or slightly widened behind, very finely punctured, the two anterior thirds, testaceous, the apical portion black; tibiae and tarsi obscure piceous, rest of the underside and legs, black; the tibiae mucronate; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the

three following joints together; claws bifid; anterior coxal cavities open; elytral epipleurae, extremely narrow anteriorly, entirely disappearing below the shoulders.

Hab. New Guinea, Andai, Ramoi (L. M. D'Albertis).

This species differs somewhat from most of its allies in the large prominent eyes and the very narrow elytral epipleurae, but as all other structural characters peculiar to the genus are present I thought it best not to separate it from the latter.

22. **Aulacophora insularis**, n. sp.

Testaceous or fulvous; antennae in both sexes simple, the terminal joints fuscous; elytra black, a narrow transverse band at the middle and the extreme apices, fulvous; abdomen sometimes fuscous.

Length 3 lines.

Hab. New Guinea, Island of Yule, May, June (L. M. D'Albertis).

I am obliged to separate again this species, of which I have 15 specimens for comparison, from *A. dorsalis, affinis* and *fraudulenta*, on account of the testaceous not black labrum the similarly coloured pygidium and the simple not dilated antennae; the legs are fulvous and the apices of the tibiae as well as the tarsi generally dusky; the third joint of the antennae in the male is slightly longer than the fourth; the fulvous band of the elytra is scarcely or slightly widened at the suture and extends quite to the lateral margin; as all these differences are constant in the specimens from Yule Islands I must consider them to be closely allied but distinct from the preceding species.

23. **Aulacophora rubrozonata**, Blanch.

The description given by the author is so short, that it is impossible to say whether or not the specimens contained in this collection are referrable to this species or to *A. bicincta*

Montr. which seems a closely allied or identical form. I am able to separate the specimens before me which are all of larger size than *A. dorsalis* and allied species, into two distinct forms; in one the transverse band of the elytra is always more or less widened at the suture and of a whitish colour; the antennae and legs are either entirely black or the femora are fulvous; in the other form the elytral band is perfectly straight, broad, not widened and of a fulvous colour as well as the first two joints of the antennae, the others and the legs are black. This form is probably the *A. rubrozonata.*

24. **Aulacophora basalis,** n. sp.

Black; head, antennae, thorax and legs flavous; elytra very finely punctured anteriorly, black, the base to a smaller or greater extend, flavous.

Length 2 lines.

Head impunctate; antennae half the length of the body, entirely flavous, the second joint short, the third more than double the length; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides straight at the base, rounded before the middle, surface entirely impunctate, transversely grooved, the groove extending to the sides and of sinuate shape; scutellum flavous; elytra with a few rows of finely impressed punctures at the anterior portion, the posterior one impunctate, the basal portion to a variable extend flavous, the rest black.

Hab. Elephanta (Beccari).

I cannot find any published description of a species of *Aulacophora* with which the present insect agrees and of which six specimens were obtained. The flavous anterior portion of the elytra assumes in some specimens the shape of a narrow transverse band, in others it is limited to the basal margin only, but is present in all the specimens before me.

25. **Aulacophora affinis?** Montr.

The description given by this author agrees nearly with the specimens obtained at Somerset, Australia by Mr. L. M. D'Albertis, but as there are several very closely allied forms inhabiting that country and the Malayan Islands, I am not able to say with certainty, whether I am rightly referring the Australian specimens to the type of Montrouzier. The insects before me are of a pale testaceous colour, the mouth and the palpi are black; the antennae thin and slender, also black, the basal joints sometimes stained with fulvous below and evidently of the same structure in both sexes; the thorax and the elytra may be said to be impunctate and the latter have a transverse black band at the base and another below the middle, both of which extend to the lateral margin, but the posterior band is interrupted at the extreme apices of the elytra which remain of the ground colour (Montrouzier makes no mention of this); the underside and the anterior femora are testaceous, the anterior tibiae and tarsi and the posterior legs as well as the upper side of the pygidium are black; Montrouzier says nothing about the black pygidium nor the similarly coloured posterior legs, but this he may have overlooked; it is certain that these characters are constant in the dozend specimens before me. *A. dorsalis* is a closely allied species in which the pygidium is also black, but the antennae are fulvous and the elytra have a *narrow* central transverse band dividing the black portion which always extends to the extreme apices.

26. **Phyllobrotica javana**, n. sp.

Pale testaceous, head fulvous, impunctate; thorax narrow, transversely depressed, impunctate; elytra finely rugose, sparingly pubescent, the disc with a longitudinal obscure fuscous band.

Length 1 $^1/_2$ line.

Head broad, the vertex fulvous, impunctate; frontal tubercles

small but distinctly raised; lower part of face testaceous; palpi strongly incrassate at the penultimate joint; antennae slender, the second joint half the length of the third, all the joints sparingly covered with hairs; thorax narrowly transverse, subquadrate, the disc transversely depressed; scutellum rather large; elytra very finely wrinkled and punctured, covered with thin but rather long whitish pubescence, testaceous, each elytron with an obscure fuscous longitudinal band, narrowed at the middle and placed close to the sutural margin; their epipleurae wanting; legs long and slender; tibiae unarmed; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the two following joints together; claws appendiculate; anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Java, Tcibodas, October (Beccari).

The elytral bands are very obsolete and disappear sometimes entirely below the middle.

27. **Phyllobrotica bifasciata,** n. sp.

Testaceous; antennae nearly as long as the body; thorax transversely depressed, finely punctured; elytra finely and closely punctured, a broad transverse band at the base and another near the apices, blackish blue.

Length 3 $^{3}/_{4}$-4 lines.

Head finely but not very closely punctured with a narrow longitudinal central groove; the frontal tubercles broad, limited behind by a rather deep transverse groove which does not quite extend to the eyes; the anterior margin of the clypeus nearly straight; palpi thickened; antennae as long as the body in the male, shorter in the female insect, testaceous all the joints with the exception of the second very elongate and slender; thorax transverse the anterior margin concave, the sides rounded before the middle, the surface with a deep transverse groove, not extending to the sides, finely punctured; scutellum trigonate, its apex obtusely rounded, fulvous; elytra closely and finely punctured, the metallic bluish bands interrupted at the middle by a broad testaceous band, slightly widened at the

suture, the extreme apices also bordered by testaceous; elytral epipleurae absent; tibiae unarmed; claws appendiculate; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the three following joints.

Hab. New Guinea, Fly River (L. M. D'Albertis).

28. **Agelastica melanocephala,** Baly.

Hab. Australia, Somerset, January (L. M. D'Albertis).

A good many specimens obtained at the above locality agree perfectly with the description of the author. It may be here the place to mention that the genus *Synodita* Chapuis is identical with *Agelastica* and his species *Synodita Borrei* synonymic to *Agelastica humeralis* Baly, likewise from Australia.

Chapuis made a mistake when he described the anterior coxal cavities as closed in *Synodita;* they are open and all the tibiae are armed with a spine as is also the case in *Agelastica.*

29. **Agelastica flavicollis,** n. sp.

Black; the 3 basal joints of the antennae, the head, thorax and legs, flavous; elytra black, very minutely punctured.

Length 3 lines.

Head impunctate, deeply transversely grooved between the eyes, the latter large; the frontal tubercles narrowly transverse; palpi and the apices of the jaws piceous; antennae rather more than half the length of the body, black, the 3 lower joints flavous, the third joint double the length of the second, but one half shorter than the fourth one; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, the lateral and the posterior margins rounded, the latter oblique at the angles, surface rather convex, impunctate, sometimes with a small fovea at each side; scutellum flavous; elytra extremely finely and closely punctured, their epipleurae continued to the apices; tibiae mucronate; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the three following joints together; claws appendiculate; anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Australia, Somerset (L. M. D'Albertis).

30. **Morphosphaera sumatrana**, n. sp.

Ovate, convex, testaceous; head piceous; antennae, tibiae and tarsi black; thorax with 5 small black spots (4. 1.) elytra dark testaceous, tinged with metallic green, closely punctured.

Length 3 lines.

Head impunctate with a shallow depression between the eyes; frontal tubercles absent; clypeus black, triangular, its anterior margin testaceous; palpi incrassate at the penultimate joint; antennae half the length of the body, rather robust, black, the basal joint obscure fulvous below, third joint scarcely twice as long as the second, the following joints slightly and gradually thickened; thorax three times as broad as long, the sides rounded, the anterior margin straight, the posterior widened towards the middle; anterior angles slightly thickened, obtuse, surface impunctate, testaceous, four small spots placed transversely and another near the middle of the base, black; scutellum small, triangular; elytra ovate, convex, obscure testaceous, darker than the thorax with a slight metallic greenish tint, closely and finely punctured, the interstices slightly rugose; their epipleurae obsolete below the middle; tibiae with a small spine, rather robust; first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the two following joints united; claws appendiculate; anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Sumatra, Mt. Singalang (O. Beccari).

Excepting the more slender joints of the antennae, this species has all the structural characters peculiar to *Morphosphaera* and agrees in the colouration of the head and thorax with the only other species of this genus described by Baly, differing however in the colour of the elytra and of that of the abdomen.

31. **Cneorane modesta**, n. sp.

Oblong, testaceous, terminal joints of the antennae, piceous or black; thorax impunctate; elytra extremely finely punctured.

Length 2-2 $^1/_2$ lines.

Head impunctate, transversely grooved between the eyes, the latter of moderate size; frontal tubercles transverse, carina short and thick; antennae scarcely half the length of the body, the joints rather short, the third one half longer than the second, the three or four or sometimes the six last joints black; thorax one half broader than long, the sides and the posterior margin rounded, the angles not produced, surface rather convex, without depression, impunctate; elytra scarcely broader at the base than the thorax, very finely and closely punctured, the punctuation arranged in close irregular rows; legs rather short and stout, the tibiae unarmed, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the two following together; claws appendiculate; anterior coxal cavities incomplete.

Hab. New Guinea, Sorong (L. M. D'Albertis). Java, Buitenzorg (G. B. Ferrari).

As the structural characters peculiar to *Cneorane*, and pointed out above are present in the insect before me, I have placed it in this genus; the shape of the thorax agrees also with that of the allied species.

32. **Cneorane? semipurpurea,** n. sp.

Narrowly elongate; black below; anterior femora and part of the mouth testaceous; antennae closely pubescent; above obscure dark purplish, thorax strongly and subremotely punctured; elytra closely punctured and subrugose.

Var. legs entirely black.

Length 2 lines.

Head impunctate, the frontal tubercles trigonate and distinctly raised; upper part of the vertex purplish black, lower part of face more or less testaceous; the anterior edge of the clypeus shaped in form of a semicircular ridge; palpi piceous, moderately thickened, the apical joint rather stout and conical; antennae as long as the body, black, thickly pubescent, the second and third joints short and nearly equal, the fourth as long as the

3 preceding together (♂); shorter in the female; thorax nearly squareshaped, the angles obtuse, surface strongly but not closely punctured, except at the sides; scutellum triangular, black; elytra as strongly but more closely punctured than the thorax, the punctuation here and there arranged in closely approached semiregular rows, the interstices transversely rugose; elytral epipleurae continued to the apices; tibiae unarmed; claws appendiculate; anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. New Guinea, Hatam, July (Beccari).

Although the species described here resembles but little the other representatives of the present genus, I am not able to find any structural characters of importance to justify the establishment of another genus for its reception. In general appearance *C. semipurpurea* resembles a species of the genus *Theopea* with which it has also the shape and pubescence of the antennae in common (a character strange to the other species of *Cneorane*).

The differences between the 2 specimens before me and which I take to be sexual, are rather well marked; in the one the second and third joints of the antennae are short and very nearly equal, in the other the latter joint is distinctly longer than the preceding; in this specimen the sides of the thorax are also more distinctly rounded before the middle than is the case in the other insect, and the base and apices of the femora as well as the anterior tibiae and the entire lower part of the face, is testaceous; it is however probable that should other species be discovered having the same generic characters and the pubescent antennae in common, that a special genus for their reception will be found necessary.

33. **Metellus** (Neocharis, Jac.) **laevipennis**, n. sp.

Piceous; head fulvous; antennae, the femora above, the tibiae and tarsi, testaceous; thorax piceous with 2 impressions; elytra nearly impunctate, fulvous, a broad transverse basal band and the apices, obscure greenish black.

♂. Third joint of the antennae strongly dilated and flattened. Length 4 $^1/_2$ lines.

Head very long, the vertex impunctate, fulvous; the frontal tubercles rather flattened, trigonate with a deep but small fovea at their base; lower part of face rugose, opaque, with a slightly raised central ridge, labrum broad, testaceous as well as the jaws and palpi, apices of the former piceous; antennae more than half the length of the body, testaceous, the 3 basal joints stained with piceous above, first joint robust, rather short and claviform, second, extremely short, moniliform, third dilated, long and with a deep impression within, the upper margin notched, the following joints nearly equal in length; thorax scarcely broader than long, the sides straight, narrowed near the anterior margin, posterior margin perfectly straight, surface rather flattened with two small fovea near the base, the interior of which is very finely punctured; scutellum triangular, piceous like the thorax; elytra with a very few extremely minute punctures, purplish or greenish black, this colour divided by a broad fulvous transverse band which commences before, and ends below the middle; underside nearly black; legs testaceous, a streak at the underside of the femora and the outer sides of the tibiae, piceous; tarsi testaceous.

Hab. Sumatra, Ajer Mantcior (O. Beccari).

The single male specimen before me, agrees entirely in structural characters with the only other representative of this genus described by myself in the « Notes from the Leyden Museum, vol. VI ». *M. laevipennis* may be known from *N. fulvicollis* Jac., by its larger size, different colouration and the almost smooth elytra; the head like that of the allied species is of unusual length. The name of *Neocharis* having already been used for another genus of Coleoptera I hereby alter it to *Metellus*.

34. **Luperus australis**, n. sp.

Blackish blue below, metallic violaceous blue above; the two or three basal and apical joints of the antennae, fulvous; thorax impunctate; elytra extremely finely punctured.

Length 1 line.

Head impunctate, the frontal tubercles narrow, transverse and limited behind by a deep transverse groove; carina distinct and rather broad; labrum and palpi piceous; antennae nearly as long as the body, the second and third joints very short and equal, the intermediate joints generally darker, the others more or less distinctly fulvous; thorax subquadrate, the sides slightly narrowed and straight at the base, the posterior margin very little rounded, surface impressed at each side with a shallow fovea, impunctate; elytra very finely wrinkled and punctured, dark metallic blue, like the head and thorax; legs of the same colour or piceous, the knees often obscure fulvous; posterior tibiae armed with a spine, their first tarsal joint longer than the three following joints together; claws appendiculate; anterior coxal cavities incomplete; elytral epipleurae indistinct below the middle.

Hab. Australia, Somerset (L. M. D'Albertis).

The species, of which many specimens were obtained varies in the colour of the legs and that of the antennae which are sometimes almost entirely fulvous, but generally piceous, stained with fulvous as described above.

35. **Luperus nigripennis**, n. sp.

Black; head, thorax and legs fulvous; elytra black, extremely finely punctured and covered with thin whitish pubescence.

Length 1-1 $^1/_2$ line.

Head impunctate; the frontal tubercles distinct; the carina acutely raised; eyes large; antennae closely approached, nearly as long as the body, black, the two basal joints fulvous; the second joint very short, the third and the following joints elongate and nearly equal, covered with rather long pubescence; thorax twice as broad as long, flavous or fulvous, the sides nearly straight, the surface transversely depressed, impunctate; scutellum black; elytra narrow and parallel, scarcely visibly punctured, the surface covered with single whitish pubescence

which is remotely placed and arranged in rows; legs slender and elongate, flavous, the tarsi piceous, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the three following together; claws appendiculate.

Hab. Sumatra, Mt. Singalang (Beccari).

36. **Luperus piceomarginatus**, n. sp.

Flavous; upper part of the head and the antennae (the 3 basal joints excepted) black; thorax fulvous, impunctate; elytra finely punctured, testaceous, the sutural and lateral margin narrowly piceous.

Length 1 line.

Head impunctate, black; the clypeus and the frontal tubercles fulvous, the latter transverse, strongly raised and bounded behind by a deep groove; eyes large; labrum and palpi black; antennae about half the length of the body, the third joint scarcely longer than the second, the following joints longer and rather robust; thorax nearly squareshaped rather convex, the sides nearly straight, slightly narrowed at the base, surface without depression, not visibly punctured; scutellum black; elytra narrow, finely and closely punctured, the surface somewhat rugose, pale yellowish white, a shoulder spot and all the margins narrowly edged with piceous or black; underside, with the exception of the breast and the legs fulvous or flavous; the posterior tibiae with a distinct spine, anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Australia, Somerset (L. M. D'Albertis).

Microlepta, n. gen.

Body oblong-ovate; eyes very large; antennae closely approached, as long as the body, filiform, the first joint very long and slender, the second one, minute, the third double as long as the second, the fourth and following joints as long as the second and third joints together; thorax transverse, more

than twice as broad as long, the anterior and posterior margin parallel; elytra irregularly punctured, their epipleurae prolonged below the middle; legs slender; tibiae mucronate, their first tarsal joint longer than the three following joints together, the second one as long as the third; claws appendiculate; the anterior coxal cavities open.

Microlepta resembles some species of the genus *Antipha* in the shape of its thorax, and *Monolepta* or *Luperodes* in that of its general shape; it is further distinguished from the last named genus by the open coxal cavities and the long first joint of the antennae, this latter character together with the short second joint of the posterior tarsi separates *Microlepta* from *Luperus* and *Iphidea*.

37. **Microlepta coeruleipennis**, n. sp.

Below piceous or black; head, antennae, thorax and legs pale fulvous; elytra dark blue, closely and distinctly punctured; first joint of the antennae very long.

Var. *a*. the femora more or less and the apices of the tibiae, fuscous or piceous.

Var. *b*. antennae (their base excepted) and the head and thorax piceous.

Length 1 $^1/_2$-2 lines.

Head impunctate, deeply grooved between the eyes, the latter very large; the frontal tubercles transversely trigonate, the space between the eyes very deeply punctured; the labrum with a transversely placed row of five or six deep punctures; palpi robust; antennae as long as the body in the male, the first joint very long and slender, longer than any of the other joints, the second very short, the third three times as long; thorax transverse, more than twice as broad as long, the sides rounded in front, the surface finely punctured, the interstices very finely alutaceous; elytra with a shallow but distinct transverse depression below the base, closely and rather strongly punctured, the punctuation rather more deeply impressed anteriorly than

towards the apices; their epipleurae continued below the middle; the first joint of the posterior tarsi much longer than the three following joints together; the posterior tibiae armed with a spine; the anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. New Guinea, Fly River (L. M. D'Albertis).

38. **Microlepta celebensis**, n. sp.

Fulvous; joints of the antennae piceous at the apices; thorax and elytra impunctate, the latter fulvous at the base, black at their posterior two thirds.

Length 3 lines.

Head impunctate, the frontal tubercles very obsolete, narrow and transverse; palpi slender, filiform; antennae as long as the body in the male, pale fulvous, the apices of the joints fuscous, the third joint distinctly shorter than the fourth and following joints, thorax about one half broader than long, subquadrate, somewhat convex, the anterior margin straight, the posterior one, rounded, the angles obtusely rounded, surface impunctate, fulvous; scutellum of the same colour, broad, its apex rounded; elytra with a very narrowly raised basal margin, piceous or black, with a narrow transverse fulvous band at the base scarcely occupying the anterior third of their length; the elytral epipleurae broad anteriorly, continued to the apex; legs slender, the apices of the femora, together with the tibiae and tarsi, piceous; tibiae mucronate; the first joint of the posterior tarsi rather longer than the three following joints together; claws appendiculate; anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Celebes, Kandari (O. Beccari).

The thorax in this species is less transversely shaped than in *M. coeruleipennis* and its posterior margin is more rounded.

39. **Nicea bifasciata**, n. sp.

Black or piceous; thorax and elytra nearly impunctate, the latter testaceous, a transverse broad band at the middle and another at the apices, dark violaceous blue.

Var. *a*. Head and thorax obscure fulvous.

Var. *b*. Head thorax, and legs testaceous, the transverse central elytral band reduced to a large spot.

Length 4 lines.

Head with a few fine punctures, the frontal tubercles trigonate, bounded behind by a deep transverse groove; upper part of the head black, lower part testaceous; labrum piceous; antennae slender, filiform, the third joint shorter than the fourth, the apical joints gradually decreasing in length; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, the lateral margin almost entirely obsolete anteriorly, the disc with a broad and deep transverse depression, extending to the sides, impunctate; scutellum broad its apex obtusely rounded; elytra scarcely visibly punctured, testaceous, a broad purplish violaceous band is placed at the middle and another much narrower one at the apex of each elytron, these bands are connected at the lateral margin by a narrow stripe; below and the legs blackish or piceous, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the three following joints together; claws bifid; anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. New Guinea, Andai (L. M. D'Albertis).

One of the specimens before me is probably immature on account of the pale colour of the head and thorax; the species differs from the three others described by Baly in the colouration of the elytra which have two bands instead of one.

In Var. *b*. which was obtained at the same place and time, the insect, with the exception of the black breast, is of a testaceous colour and the elytral band is abbreviated at each end. The antennae in the two specimens before me are unfortunately broken off, but as I cannot see any differences whatever, except in regard to colour, I have no doubt that these specimens represent but one species.

40. **Nicea basalis**, n. sp.

Fulvous; antennae piceous, the apical joint fulvous, head and thorax impunctate, the disc of the latter deeply transversely

depressed; elytra scarcely visibly punctured, metallic blue, the anterior portion to nearly the middle, fulvous; abdomen black.

Length 4 1/2 lines.

Hab. New Guinea, Fly River (L. M. D'Albertis). A single specimen.

Closely allied to *N. dimidiatipennis*, Baly, but smaller and distinguished by the fulvous colour of the head, thorax and legs of which only the posterior femora and the apices of the tibiae are stained with fuscous; the upper surface is nearly entirely impunctate and the fulvous portion of the elytra is divided from the metallic blue by a straight line; the antennae extend to two third the length of the elytra and their third joint is distinctly shorter than the fourth.

41. **Momoea flavomarginata**, n. sp.

Obscure flavous or testaceous; head piceous at the base; elytra metallic green, closely punctured, the lateral margin narrowly flavous.

Length 3-4 lines.

Head with a few remote but distinct punctures, piceous; the frontal tubercles, clypeus and the palpi, flavous; antennae longer than half the body, the basal joints testaceous, the others more or less fuscous or piceous, third joint distinctly longer than the fourth; thorax about twice as broad as long, shining, flavous, the sides angulate before the middle somewhat concave below the latter, the angles tuberculiform, surface with a deep longitudinal and a transverse lateral depression, the disc with some distinct but remotely placed punctures; scutellum flavous; elytra narrowly elongate, closely and distinctly punctured, the shoulders prominent and bounded within by a deep longitudinal depression, which is continued (much more obsoletely) towards the middle; tibiae unarmed; the first joint of the posterior tarsi, longer than the two following together; claws bifid; anterior coxal cavities open; elytral epipleurae indistinct below the shoulder.

Hab. New Guinea, Hatam, June (O. Beccari).

The open coxal cavities, bifid claws, unarmed apices of the tibiae together with the shape and impressed surface of the thorax leave little doubt that the present species must be placed in *Momoea*. From *M. viridipennis* Baly a closely allied species, it differs in the colour of the underside and legs and that of the margin of the elytra as well as in the general smaller size.

42. **Sastra placida**, Baly.

♂. Thorax produced into a strong tooth at the sides.

Var. Elytra entirely greenish fuscous; legs and antennae black, the three apical joints of the latter, fulvous.

Hab. New Guinea, Fly River (L. M. D'Albertis).

This seems to be a most variable species and I do not think to err when I consider all the specimens before me, obtained at the same locality as varieties. It seems that all the specimens without the produced lateral tooth of the thorax and which includes the type, which I was enabled to examine through the kindness of M.r Baly, must be considered the females, which may be further known by the smaller head and eyes and the shorter antennae; these differ again amongst themselves greatly in regard to colour. In the typical form the elytra are obscure pale fulvous, finely pubescent and punctured and the base and sides of the elytra to a greater or smaller degree are slightly metallic green. In the insect which I look upon as the male but which may possibly belong to another species, the elytra are pale fuscous with the base of a slight metallic green tint and each elytron has two distinct longitudinal costae at the sides which are joined at the shoulder (these costae are not so distinct in the females but vary in degree) other structural differences I am not able to find. In all, the third joint of the antennae is very long and the claws are bifid; the punctuation of the head and thorax is equally variable as well as the colour which varies from testaceous to fulvous and fuscous.

43. **Sastra limbata**, Baly.

Hab. New Guinea, Fly River (L. M. D'Albertis).

The specimens obtained by Mr. D'Albertis differ from the type which I have examined in the less shining and finely pubescent elytra, the metallic colour of the latter in these specimens is also less defined than is the case in the type which was probably an imperfect specimen.

44. **Sastra rugosa**, n. sp.

Fulvous finely pubescent; antennae and legs piceous; thorax with some deep depressions, angulate at the sides; elytra finely and closely rugose-punctate.

Length 2 lines.

Head very finely rugose-punctate, the frontal tubercles strongly raised, transversely oblique; labrum piceous; antennae shorter than half the length of the body, black or piceous, the third joint the longest; thorax transverse, the sides more or less distinctly angulate before the middle, the posterior angles acutely oblique, the anterior ones tuberculiform, surface with a very deep round depression at the sides and a smaller one near the anterior margin, the raised portion of the disc very strongly punctured the depressed parts more shining and smoother; scutellum broad, subpentagonal, pubescent; elytra thinly clothed with very short fulvous pubescence, the entire surface closely rugose and punctured; the tibiae unarmed; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the two following together; claws bifid; the anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Sumatra, Singkava (Beccari).

This species, although possessing shorter and more robust antennae than its allies has all the structural characters of the genus and may be known by the rugose upper surface of the elytra and the uniform fulvous colour.

45. **Sastra basalis**, n. sp.

Fulvous; the apical joints of the antennae and the abdomen, black; thorax strongly angulate at the sides; elytra almost impunctate, purplish black, the basal margin more or less fulvous.

Length 3 1/2 lines.

Head impunctate, depressed at the vertex, fulvous; the frontal tubercles transverse, bounded by a deep transverse groove behind; antennae slender, filiform, more than half the length of the body, the third joint distinctly longer than the fourth, the three or four lower joints fulvous, the others black; thorax narrowly transverse, nearly four times as broad as long, the sides with an acute tooth or angle at the middle, all the angles also acutely produced, the surface deeply transversely depressed at the sides and in the male insect also in the middle of the disc, the latter entirely impunctate, shining, obscure testaceous; scutellum pale fulvous, its apex rounded; elytra convex, without depressions except below the shoulder at the sides, the surface microscopically finely punctured, bluish or purplish black, the base narrowly fulvous, this colour sometimes restricted to the shoulders only; legs fulvous, the tibiae and tarsi darker; claws bifid; abdomen black.

Hab. New Guinea, Fly River (L. M. D'Albertis).

46. **Sastra metallica**, n. sp.

Elongate, dilated behind, black; abdomen flavous: thorax impunctate; elytra closely punctured, metallic greenish cupreous, the sides longitudinally sulcate.

Length 5 lines.

Head with a deep triangular fovea at the vertex, the frontal tubercles strongly raised; the clypeus in shape of a narrow transverse ridge; labrum black; maxillary palpi long and slender; eyes extremely large and prominent; antennae nearly as long

as the body, black, the two lower joints stained with fulvous, the third joint much longer than the fourth; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides forming a distinct angle near the middle, from there to the base they are somewhat concave, the anterior angles tuberculiform; surface with a deep longitudinal depression from the base to the apex, widened at either place, at the sides a deep transverse fovea is placed; scutellum black; elytra bright metallic green at the sides, cupreous at the disc, closely and distinctly punctured; the shoulders are very prominent and bounded within by a longitudinal groove, a similar but longer sulcation commences below the shoulders at the sides but is abbreviated below the middle; legs slender; tibiae unarmed; claws deeply bifid; anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. New Guinea, Ramoi (L. M. D'Albertis). A single specimen.

Larger than the 2 species described by Baly, entirely metallic without pubescence; the want of the flavous elytral margin and the black and impunctate thorax separates the species from *S. limbata* Baly.

47. **Sastra costatipennis**, n. sp.

Testaceous; the base of the head, antennae (their basal joints excepted) tibiae and tarsi, piceous; thorax angulate at the sides; elytra closely punctured and subrugose, metallic green, the sutural and lateral margin purplish brown, each elytron with 3 longitudinal costae.

Length 4-4 $^1/_2$ lines.

Head with a few punctures between the eyes; the latter large; the vertex piceous; the frontal tubercles testaceous as well as the clypeus; palpi slender, filiform; antennae rather more than half the length of the body, filiform, the two basal and the base of the third joint, fulvous, the others fuscous or piceous; the third joint much longer than the fourth; thorax transverse, the sides strongly angulate before the middle, the angles acute but not produced; surfaces with a deep and broad

depression at each side and a longitudinal groove at the middle which ends in a deeper fovea at the base, the interior of these depressions are finely punctured, the surface in general is shining and of testaceous colour; scutellum testaceous, trigonate; elytra widened posteriorly, closely and distinctly punctured, the interstices finely rugose, the lateral margin rather broadly flattened, each elytron with two distinct lateral and a more obsolete subsutural costa which do not extend to the apex; the two lateral costae are joined below the shoulders but extend upwards at the latter in a single branch; the margins are of a purplish brown or fulvous colour and the disc brightly metallic green; tibiae unarmed, claws bifid; anterior coxal cavities open; elytral epipleurae narrow, continued below the middle.

Hab. New Guinea, Fly River (L. M. D'Albertis).

48. **Sastra (?) flavomarginata**, n. sp.

Testaceous; thorax with two deep depressions, its sides nearly straight; surface finely punctured; elytra minutely punctured, violaceous, the basal and the lateral margin anteriorly flavous.

Length 4 lines.

Head not longer than broad, the vertex depressed, scarcely visibly punctured; the frontal tubercles transverse, feebly raised, bounded behind by a transverse groove; clypeus thickened its anterior margin straight; palpi thickened at the terminal joint, the latter ovate, its apex rounded not pointed; thorax transverse, the anterior margin concave at the middle, the sides nearly straight as well as the posterior margin, the surface with a deep transverse depression, extending nearly across the entire disc, the latter with a few fine punctures at the non-impressed portion; scutellum large, its apex obtusely rounded; elytra strongly widened from below the base to the apices, narrowly margined, scarcely visibly punctured, dark metallic violaceous, the sutural and lateral margin very narrowly and the base more broadly, flavous; this colour is gradually narrowed posteriorly at the sides; below and the legs testaceous; claws bifid;

antennae nearly as long as the body, testaceous, the last two joints fuscous; the fourth joint slightly longer than the third.

Hab. New Guinea, Fly River (L. M. D'Albertis).

The single specimen before me agrees in the main points with the structural characters peculiar to *Sastra* but differs in the shape of the palpi and in the proportionate length of the joints of the antennae; it is therefore probable that the insect represents an allied but distinct genus.

49. **Sastra suturalis**, n. sp.

Flavous; antennae (the basal joints excepted) fuscous or black; thorax finely and remotely punctured with 2 depressions; elytra closely punctured and finely transversely rugose, violaceous blue, the margins narrowly flavous.

Length 3 lines.

Head with a few very fine punctures, the vertex with a narrow central longitudinal ridge running to the epistome; frontal tubercles not strongly developped, trigonate; labrum, jaws and the palpi, testaceous; antennae two thirds the length of the body, the basal joints more or less stained with flavous below, the others nearly black, the third joint about one half longer than the fourth, nearly three times as long as the second joint; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides subangulate at the middle, the angles acute but not produced, the surface with a transverse fovea at each side and another transverse narrow depression near the anterior margin, another illdefined shallow groove may be seen at the centre of the disc, the latter with a few scattered punctures near the anterior and basal margin, flavous, shining; scutellum broad, impunctate its apex obsoletely truncate; elytra parallel, impubescent, finely and very closely punctured also very finely transversely rugose or wrinkled, the entire disc violaceous blue, the basal, sutural and lateral margin flavous, their epipleurae indistinct below the middle; underside and the femora flavous, the knees and the tibiae and tarsi sometimes piceous as well

as the margins of the abdominal segments; tibiae longitudinally chanelled, fuscous, unarmed; claws bifid; the first joint of the posterior tarsi nearly as long as the three following joints together; anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Australia, Somerset (L. M. D'Albertis).

All the structural characters (with the exception of the palpi and the antennae which are less slender) being the same as in *Sastra,* I have placed the present species in that genus; *S. limbata* Baly is larger, the elytra are of a metallic purplish hue and longitudinally sulcate, the punctuation is not rugosely but simply punctate, the legs are more slender and entirely fulvous.

50. **Sastra Beccarii,** n. sp.

Black; head and thorax rufous, the former distinctly punctured, the latter angulate at the sides; elytra finely punctured and pubescent, pale fulvous, a broad transverse band at the base, black.

Length 4 lines.

Head with a few deep punctures and a longitudinal central groove; the frontal tubercles trigonate, strongly raised, testaceous; palpi slender, fulvous; antennae two thirds the length of the body, black, the second joint short, the third longer than the two basal joints together; thorax scarcely twice as broad as long, shining, with two very deep transverse and an equally deep longitudinal depression, the sides angulate before the middle, narrowed below the latter, the surface with a few punctures at the raised portions of the disc; scutellum obscure piceous, broad; elytra closely and finely punctured, the sides with a single longitudinal costa, not extending to the apices, the anterior first third of their length, black, the rest pale fulvous, finely pubescent; underside and legs black; the first joint of the posterior tarsi nearly as long as the three following joints together; claws bifid; anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. New Guinea, Hatam, June (Beccari). A single specimen.

51. **Sastra fasciata**, n. sp.

Testaceous; antennae, tibiae and tarsi piceous or black; head and thorax fulvous, impunctate; elytra metallic purplish or blue, a broad transverse band at the middle fulvous.

Length 4 lines.

Head rather convex, impunctate with a thin central longitudinal groove; clypeus narrow, thickened, its anterior margin straight; palpi robust, piceous; antennae two thirds the length of the body, piceous or black, the two basal joints rather lighter, the third joint very long and the longest; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the anterior margin concave, the posterior one straight, the sides subangulate at the middle, the angles tuberculiform, the anterior ones furnished with a single hair, the surface with two broad lateral and a narrower longitudinal depression, impunctate; scutellum fulvous; elytra nearly parallel, the sides with a broad longitudinal depression and a more or less distinctly raised longitudinal costa, very finely and rather closely punctured, metallic purplish or dark blue, the fulvous band broad and more or less widened at the suture and extending to the lateral margin; the femora fulvous, the knees, tibiae and tarsi piceous; the metatarsus of the posterior legs as long as the three following joints together; claws bifid.

Hab. New Guinea, Fly River (L. M. D'Albertis). Ramoi (Beccari).

52. **Prasyptera unifasciata**, n. sp.

Fulvous; vertex of the head, antennae, tibiae and tarsi black; thorax finely punctured, transversely grooved; elytra closely and finely punctate, metallic green a transverse narrow band before the middle, fulvous.

Var. Head entirely black; elytra without fulvous band.

Length 3-4 lines.

Head impunctate at the vertex; clypeus fulvous with a longitudinal central ridge; labrum and jaws black; antennae of

the same colour, the first joint extremely long, slender and thickened at the apex, the third joint double the length of the second, the 4 following joints very long and equal, the others wanting; thorax narrow, the anterior angles oblique, the posterior ones acute, the disc with a more or less deep transverse depression, not extending to the sides, impunctate or with a few minute punctures; scutellum fulvous; elytra very closely and finely punctured, the punctuation gradually diminishing towards the apices, metallic green, the fulvous band extending either to the lateral margin or interrupted before the latter; sides of the abdomen generally spotted with black.

Hab. New Guinea, Ramoi, Fly River, Aru Island (L. M. D'Albertis, Beccari).

This species is apparently allied to *P. approximata* Baly but seems to differ by the fulvous clypeus and similarly coloured scutellum as well as by the finely punctured elytra; the fulvous band of the latter in one specimen extends upwards along the suture to the base and its shape in all is slightly curved. In *P. approximata* the corresponding band is described as angulate with the angle directed backwards; the elytra in the latter species are also described with another posterior fulvous spot.

53. **Prasyptera antennata,** n. sp.

Fulvous; head, antennae (the base of the joints excepted) the apices of the posterior femora, tibiae and tarsi, black; thorax rugose-punctate; elytra metallic green closely punctured and transversely rugose; abdomen spotted with black at the sides.

Length 3 lines.

Head impunctate at the vertex, the clypeus rugosely punctured, covered with hairs; antennae nearly as long as the body, very thin and slender, the third joint scarcely longer than the second, the base of all whitish; thorax narrowly transverse, the anterior and posterior margin parallel, the anterior angles slightly oblique, the posterior ones finely toothed, surface without depressions, rugose and deeply punctured; scutellum black;

elytra slightly widened behind, the entire surface wrinkled and the interstices closely punctured; pygidium black above.

Hab. New Guinea, Fly River, Katau (L. M. D'Albertis). Ramoi (Beccari).

Separated from *P. distincta* Baly and the other allied species by the white base of the joints of the antennae and by the rugose not smooth disc of the thorax.

54. **Prasyptera dubiosa**, n. sp.

Black; lower part of the face, thorax, femora and the base of the abdominal segments fulvous; thorax twice as broad as long, finely punctured; elytra metallic green extremely closely punctured and finely rugose.

Length 4 $^1/_2$ lines.

Head impunctate at the vertex, the latter piceous; frontal tubercles acutely raised, trigonate, divided by a central groove; clypeus testaceous, nearly impunctate; labrum black; palpi slender, black; antennae black, the third joint scarcely double the length of the second, the apical joint wanting; thorax not more than twice as broad as long, the posterior angles obliquely rounded, surface obsoletely depressed at each side, extremely finely punctured; scutellum black; elytra bright green, very closely and finely punctured and wrinkled; pygidium black.

Hab. New Guinea, Wa Samson (O. Beccari).

P. dubiosa differs from all other species of the present genus by the much less transverse thorax and the more slender palpi; the other structural characters are however all present; the elytra are more finely and closely rugose and punctured than in the allied species and the entire breast as well as the abdominal segments, with the exception of the base of the latter are black; a single specimen only, a female, is before me.

The 2 following species, of which I have only a single specimen for comparison seem again to differ from any of those described by M.^{r} Baly.

55. **Prasyptera nigripes**, n. sp.

Black; the base of the terminal joint of the antennae and the thorax fulvous; elytra bluish, closely punctured and rugose.

Length 3 1/2 lines.

Vertex of the head bluish black, impunctate; clypeus finely rugose and pubescent; thorax obsoletely depressed near the base, three times as broad as long, the depression finely punctured; underside and legs black.

Hab. New Guinea, Ramoi (Beccari).

Distinct on account of the black undersides and legs, the obsolete depression of the thorax and the finely rugosely punctate elytra.

56. **Prasyptera clypeata**, n. sp.

Fulvous; vertex of head, antennae and the scutellum black; thorax without depression and impunctate; elytra metallic green rather remotely punctured and rugose, the punctuation strong; apices of the posterior femora, tibiae and tarsi, a spot at the sides of the abdominal segments and the pygidium black.

Length 3 lines.

Hab. New Guinea, Ramoi (Beccari).

Differing in the fulvous clypeus, the impunctate and not grooved thorax; from *P. unifasciata* in the much more strongly punctured elytra and want of the band of the latter. It is necessary to examine more specimens to come to a definite conclusion as to the specific value of these 2 species.

57. **Prasyptera Wallacei**, Baly.

Hab. New Guinea, Ramoi, Dorei (L. M. D'Albertis, Beccari).

58. **Prasyptera ornata**, Baly.

Hab. New Guinea, Aru Island, (O. Beccari). Fly River (L. M. D'Albertis).

It is very probable that these two species will eventually be found to be identical as the only difference I can find is the absence of the fulvous angulate band and the spot of the elytra in *P. Wallacei*, in structure the two species agree perfectly and there is a single specimen of *P. ornata* before me in which the fulvous band is only indicated near the suture; the spot at the vertex in also sometimes wanting and the species seems to be altogether a very variable one in regard to colouration. M.r Baly drew up his description of *P. ornata* from a single specimen; the 4 insects before me vary greatly amongst themselves and *P. Wallacei* would only be another form with unicolorous metallic green elytra.

59. **Hoplasoma celebensis**, n. sp.

Elongate, testaceous; abdomen and the posterior legs black; elytra closely punctured, obsoletely longitudinally costate at the sides.

♂. Elytra shining; second segment of the abdomen furnished with two elongate black appendages.

♀. Larger, elytra opaque, more strongly costate; abdomen simple.

Length 4-5 lines.

Head impunctate; frontal tubercles strongly raised, trigonate; antennae more than half the length of the body in the male, flavous, the fourth joint distinctly longer than the preceding; thorax of the same shape as *H. apicalis*, Jac., impunctate; elytra closely and finely punctured with a more or less distinct longitudinal costa from the shoulder to below the middle, the space in front of it depressed; underside and the 4 anterior legs fulvous, the posterior ones with the exception of the last joint of the tarsi and the abdomen black; apices of the elytra slightly protuding in a point.

Hab. Celebes, Kandari, March (O. Beccari).

This species differs sufficiently from *H. apicalis* to consider it as specifically distinct; the posterior legs are always black,

the elytra costate at the sides and pointed at the apices instead of rounded, and the female insect is opaque in colour; the abdominal appendages in the male are also of different colour and shorter than in the allied species.

60. **Hoplasoma ceylonensis**, n. sp.

Elongate, pale fulvous; head and thorax impunctate, the latter impressed; elytra extremely finely punctured, with a more or less distinct lateral costa.

Length 4 lines.

Head impunctate, the vertex convex, the frontal tubercles distinct, trigonate; anterior margin of the labrum deeply sinuate; apices of the jaws black; antennae slender, two third the length of the body, the third joint more than double the length of the second; thorax transversely subquadrate, the disc transversely depressed, shining, impunctate; elytra very minutely punctured, from the shoulder to below the middle furnished with a strongly raised costa; their epipleurae extremely narrow; claws bifid.

Hab. Ceylon, Pointe de Galle (L. M. D'Albertis).

The entirely fulvous colour of the underside as well as the elytral costa separates this species from *H. celebensis*.

Neodrana, n. gen.

Body oblong; eyes large, entire; penultimate joint of palpi incrassate: antennae closely approached, slender, as long as the body, the second and third joints very short, equal, the fourth joint the longest. Thorax transverse, rather convex without depression. Scutellum very small. Elytra not depressed below the base, the punctuation arranged in rows, the epipleurae continued below the middle; the posterior tibiae mucronate, their first tarsal joint much longer than the 3 following joints together. Claws appendiculate; anterior coxal cavities open.

The very short second and third joints of the antennae, the punctate-striate elytra together with the long first joint of the

posterior tarsi furnish a number of characters which will make *Neodrana* comparatively easy of recognition. The genus will enter the 13.th group of Chapuis' arrangement and will find its place near *Nadrana* from which as well as from the allied genera the above characters distinguish it.

61. **Neodrana semifulva,** n. sp.

Fulvous; antennae, the basal joints excepted, piceous; thorax finely punctured; elytra subgeminate punctate striate, black, the basal portion fulvous.

Var. elytra entirely black.

Length 2-2 1/4 lines.

Head impunctate, the frontal tubercles very strongly raised, trigonate and nearly contiguous; carina acutely raised extending down to the epistome, the sides of the latter rather concave; antennae very closely approached, the first and sometimes the 2 following joints fulvous, the rest piceous, pubescent, the second and third joints short and equal; thorax about twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, the anterior and posterior margin nearly straight; anterior angles obtuse and thickened, surface rather remotely and very finely punctured; elytra geminate punctate-striate, the punctuation much more distinct than that of the thorax and the interstices slightly convex, legs fulvous or testaceous.

Hab. New Guinea, Sorong, (L. M. D'Albertis). Ramoi (O. Beccari).

In the female insect, the thorax is scarcely so transverse and the eyes are less prominent, in the specimens which I take for a variety the entire elytra are black, but other differences I cannot find.

62. **Haplosonyx apicicornis,** n. sp.

Testaceous; the apices of the 4.th 5.th 6.th and the 3 following joints of the antennae fuscous; elytra closely and irregularly punctured.

Length 5 lines.

Head impunctate, the apices of the jaws black; antennae not extending much further than the base of the elytra, the second and third joints very short, the two apical joints flavous, the 3 preceding fuscous; thorax about 3 times as broad as long, very short, the angles obtuse and not acute or projecting, surface with a deep transverse sinuate groove, interrupted at its middle, the disc with a few fine punctures; elytra with a deep longitudinal depression within the shoulders, the latter obliquely rounded, the surface very closely and irregularly punctured; underside and legs testaceous.

Hab. Java, (D. Lansberge).

The single specimen before me, may be at once separated from *H. sumatrae* Weber, by the punctuation of the elytra which is not arranged in striae as in that species, and by the colour of the antennae.

63. **Haplosonyx parvulus**, n. sp.

Fulvous or testaceous; thorax with a few minute punctures; elytra dark blue or violaceous, closely and distinctly punctured.

Var. the intermediate joints of the antennae and the tibiae and tarsi, black.

Length 3 $^1/_2$ lines.

Head impunctate; the frontal tubercles transverse, flattened; clypeus strongly raised; palpi strongly incrassate; antennae two thirds the length of the body, fulvous, the second and third joints extremely short, the fourth very long and the longest; thorax narrowly transverse, the angles not produced, the sides slightly sinuate below the middle, the disc transversely grooved, with a few very fine punctures; scutellum fulvous; elytra convex, without any basal depression, dark blue or violaceous, the sides with a deep longitudinal depression below the shoulders, the surface closely and rather strongly punctured with traces of longitudinal smooth costae; underside and legs fulvous.

Hab. Borneo (coll. Jacoby). Sarawak (Doria and Beccari). Sumatra, Kaju Tanam (Beccari).

Although the single specimen from Sumatra differs in the colour of the antennae which have the 3 basal and the 3 terminal joints fulvous only, the rest being black as well as the tibiae and tarsi, I cannot discover sufficient other characters of distinction for a separation of this specimen from those of Borneo. The comparatively small size and colour of this species will assist in its recognition.

Syoplia, n. gen.

Body elongate; eyes entire; palpi filiform; antennae slender, filiform, the first joint very long, the second short, the third and fourth joints as long as the first, the following gradually shortened; palpi filiform; thorax transverse, the sides slightly rounded, surface without transverse depression; elytra elongate deeply punctate-striate, the interstices clothed with long and shorter pubescence, their epipleurae narrow, indistinct below the middle; legs slender, tibiae mucronate; the first joint of the posterior tarsi much longer than the three following joints together; claws appendiculate; anterior coxal cavities open.

The open coxal cavities, mucronate tibiae and the long first joint of the posterior tarsi places *Syoplia* in Chapuis' 13.th group, the *Luperinae;* from all the genera contained in this group, the punctate-striate and pubescent elytra of *Syoplia* in connection with the narrow elongate general shape, separates the present genus; the different structure of the antennae and the pubescent elytra distinguish *Syoplia* from *Neodrana.*

64. **Syoplia javanensis**, n. sp.

Entirely testaceous; head and thorax impunctate; elytra deeply punctate-striate, pubescent, the interstices slightly convex.

Length 2 1/2 lines.

Head slightly longer than broad, impunctate; eyes prominent;

the frontal tubercles very narrow and small; the anterior margin of the clypeus slightly concave and deflexed; labrum broad; extreme apices of the jaws black; antennae about half the length of the body, testaceous, the two apical joints obscure fuscous; thorax narrowly transverse finely marginate anteriorly and posteriorly, the surface with a shallow depression near the anterior margin, furnished with a few long hairs, impunctate; scutellum triangular; elytra without basal depression, closely and very strongly punctate-striate, and clothed with rather thin short and longer yellowish hairs; the punctuation at the extreme apices very obsolete.

Hab. Java, Buitenzorg (Ferrari).

65. **Solenia** (Euphyma) **celebensis**, n. sp.

Ovate; piceous or black below; head, thorax, antennae and legs fulvous; thorax closely and finely punctured with a short basal groove; elytra metallic blue, closely semipunctate-striate.

Length $1\,^1/_2$-$2\,^1/_2$ lines.

Head finely and rather closely punctured, the anterior edge of the clypeus, straight; penultimate joint of the palpi, ovate, thickened, the apical joint short and conical; antennae rather short, less than half the length of the body, fulvous like the head and thorax, the third joint not more than one half longer than the preceding, the following joints nearly equal in length; thorax transverse, of equal width, the sides straight at the base, narrowed towards the apex; the anterior and posterior margin nearly straight and parallel; anterior angles rather blunt but slightly produced, at each side at the extreme basal margin, a very short perpendicular groove is visible, surface very closely and finely punctured; scutellum triangular, rather large, fulvous or piceous; elytra oblong-ovate, rather convex, closely and more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctuation arranged in semiregular double rows, the interstices very obsoletely longitudinally costate, more distinctly so at the sides; elytral epipleurae very broad, extending to the apices; legs fulvous,

tibiae chanelled, unarmed; the first joint of the posterior tarsi not longer than the two following together; claws appendiculate; prosternum narrow but distinct; the anterior coxal cavities closed.

Hab. Celebes, Kandari, March (O. Beccari).

The name *Euphyma* Baly having already been used by M.r Baly for a genus of Cryptocephalidae (Trans. Ent. Soc. 1877) I propose to alter it to *Solenia;* the genus was established on a species from India, having like the present insect short longitudinal grooves at the base of the thorax; the general appearance is not unlike a *Podagrica* of the family Halticinae. All the characters peculiar to the genus and pointed out by M.r Baly are present in the species from Celebes of which numerous specimens were obtained; they may be separated from *E. collaris* Baly by the closely punctured thorax and the colour of the antennae and tibiae.

66. **Solenia laevicollis,** n. sp.

Broadly ovate, rufous; the 5 intermediate joints of the antennae, black; head and thorax impunctate; elytra metallic blue, closely semipunctate-striate.

Length 2 1/2 lines.

Head broad, impunctate; frontal tubercles transverse and broad; labrum and palpi fulvous; antennae half the length of the body, fulvous, joints 4-8 black, the third joint one half longer than the second; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides straight at the base, rounded in front, the anterior margin concave, its angles bluntly toothed, surface entirely impunctate with a very short perpendicular groove at each side of the basal margin; scutellum fulvous; elytra convex, closely and finely punctured, the punctuation arranged in semiregular single, and at the sides, double rows; underside and legs entirely fulvous.

Hab. Celebes, Kandari, March (O. Beccari).

This species agrees with *E. collaris* in the impunctate thorax,

but differs in its smaller size and the colour of the antennae and legs.

67. **Solenia aruensis**, n. sp.

Ovate; piceous or black below; the lower joints of the antennae, head, thorax and legs fulvous; thorax transverse, impunctate; elytra violaceous blue, distinctly but not very closely punctured.

Length 1-1 $^1/_2$ line.

Head impunctate; the frontal tubercles transverse, strongly raised; antennae two thirds the length of the body, the four basal joints fulvous, the others black, the third joint one half longer than the second; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides rather strongly constricted near the base, much rounded before the middle, the surface with a few very minute punctures or impunctate, the basal margin with a short longitudinal groove at each side; scutellum black; elytra rather remotely and distinctly punctured, the punctuation arranged in semiregular rows; the shoulders bounded within by a rather deep depression.

Hab. New Guinea, Aru Island, Wokan (Beccari).

Distinguished from *E. celebensis* by the nearly impunctate thorax and smaller size, and from *E. Albertisi* by the distinctly punctured elytra and half its size.

68. **Solenia Chapuisi**, n. sp.

Oblong-ovate, fulvous; intermediate joints of the antennae black; head and thorax nearly impunctate; elytra black, closely semipunctate-striate.

Length 3 lines.

Head impunctate, the frontal tubercles transverse; clypeus broad, triangular; palpi claviform the terminal joint small and conical; antennae two thirds the length of the body, the three basal and the three apical joints fulvous, the others black, the third joint one half longer than the second, the following joints

slightly longer than the third; thorax transverse, about twice as broad as long, the anterior margin concave, the sides straight at the base, rounded in front of the middle, the anterior angles obtusely rounded, the surface microscopically finely punctured, the sides with an obscure longitudinal sinuate groove or depression; the basal margin with a small notch at each side; scutellum fulvous, rather broad, trigonate; elytra convex slightly widened at the middle, black, the punctuation fine but distinct and arranged in double or treble lines at the disc, more irregularly at the sides; elytral epipleurae broad, extending to the apices; tibiae unarmed, the first joint of the posterior tarsi scarcely as long as the two following joints together; claws appendiculate; anterior coxal cavities closed; prosternum distinct.

Hab. Celebes, Kandari (Beccari). A single specimen.

69. **Solenia Albertisi**, n. sp.

Below black; 3 basal joints of the antennae, head, thorax and legs fulvous; elytra dark metallic blue, scarcely visibly punctured.

Var. Below and the scutellum fulvous.

Length 2-2 $^1/_2$ lines.

Head impunctate; frontal tubercles strongly developped transverse; antennae nearly half the length of the body, black, the 3 first joints fulvous; third joint twice as long as the second, the latter not very short; thorax transverse more than twice as broad as long, the sides strongly rounded at the middle, the anterior angles produced into an obtuse tooth, surface rather convex, the basal margin with a short perpendicular groove at each side, the disc with some extremely fine punctures; scutellum broad, black; elytra convex, very dark metallic blue, the shoulders prominent, the surface either minutely punctate-striate or scarcely visibly punctured.

Hab. New Guinea, Fly River, Island of Yule (L. M. D'Albertis). Has (O. Beccari).

The colour of the antennae, the rounded sides of the thorax and the nearly impunctate elytra distinguish this species from the preceding; the numerous specimens obtained show however a good deal of variation in one way or other, and those from Yule island differ in the fulvous underside but not in any other way.

Hemistus, n. gen.

Body ovate, rounded, convex; antennae filiform; palpi robust, incrassate; thorax transverse, narrow, the sides strongly rounded, the surface convex; scutellum broadly trigonate; elytra strongly deflexed posteriorly, confusely punctured, their epipleurae broad, continued to the apices; tibiae unarmed; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the two following joints together; claws appendiculate; prosternum very narrow; the anterior coxal cavities open.

The genus, here proposed resembles in general shape and colour *Emathea* Baly but differs greatly in regard to structural details from that genus; the open coxal cavities, unarmed tibiae and appendiculate claws would place the genus in Chapuis' *Mimastrinae* with which in general outline it has little in common; the thorax especially is of peculiar shape on account of the strongly rounded sides and the robust palpi is a further character of distinction in *Hemistus*.

70. **Hemistus submetallicus**, n. sp.

Fulvous; terminal joints of the antennae, black; head and thorax impunctate; elytra metallic dark blue, very finely and closely punctured.

Length 3 lines.

Head not longer than broad, impunctate; the frontal tubercles distinct and transverse, bounded behind by a deep groove; antennae half the length of the body, black, the three or four basal joints fulvous, the third and following joints nearly equal;

thorax three times as broad as long, the sides very strongly rounded and narrowed in front, the anterior angles distinct but not produced, the posterior ones, obsolete, the posterior margin slightly widened towards the middle; surface entirely impunctate, rather convex; scutellum black; elytra very finely and rather closely punctured, without any basal depression, narrowed at the base and near the apices where the surface is strongly and rather suddenly deflexed; underside and legs fulvous, the apices of the tibiae and the tarsi stained with fuscous.

Hab. Borneo, Sarawak (Doria and Beccari).

In one specimen which seems to me to belong to the male sex, the elytra are more finely and scarcely visibly punctured; in the female there is an obsolete longitudinal groove parallel with the sides of the thorax at the surface of the latter.

71. **Monolepta sexmaculata,** n. sp.

Testaceous; head, antennae and sides of the breast, black; thorax impunctate; elytra scarcely visibly punctured, a spot at the base, another below the middle, the apices and the lateral and sutural margin, black.

Length 2 lines.

Head impunctate; the carina acutely raised and narrow; eyes large; antennae fuscous, the three lower joints obscure testaceous, the second and third joints equal, short; thorax one half broader than long, the posterior margin slightly rounded, surface obsoletely impressed at either side; scutellum black; elytra exceedingly finely punctured, each elytron with an irregular shaped black spot between the shoulder and the suture at the base, another below the middle, joined to the lateral margin as well as the apices and the sutural and lateral margin, black; femora and underside testaceous, tibiae and tarsi darker; the first joint of the posterior tarsi half the length of the tibiae.

Hab. Sumatra, Mt. Singalang (O. Beccari).

72. **Monolepta Germari**, n. sp.

Below black; above metallic dark blue; the basal and apical joints of the antennae fulvous, thorax with two impressions; elytra finely rugose-punctate; anterior tibiae testaceous.

Length 1 line.

Head impunctate, the frontal tubercles transverse, nearly contiguous and bounded behind by a deep transverse groove; labrum and palpi piceous; antennae more than half the length of the body, the two or three basal and apical joints fulvous, the rest black, the second and third joints small, nearly equal in length; thorax subquadrate, slightly broader than long, the sides feebly, the posterior margin more distinctly rounded, the surface extremely finely punctured with a rather deep depression at each side; elytra very finely rugose-punctate; the apices of the anterior femora and their tibiae, more or less testaceous, the other legs black; the first joint of the posterior tarsi longer than the three following joints together; anterior coxal cavities closed; elytral epipleurae obsolete below the middle.

Hab. Australia, Somerset (L. M. D'Albertis).

Distinguished by its small size and the colour of the antennae and legs.

73. **Monolepta affinis**, n. sp.

Testaceous; breast black; thorax scarcely visibly, elytra extremely finely punctured, the basal margin of the latter narrowly, reddish fulvous.

Var. Entirely testaceous below.

Length 3 lines.

Head impunctate; eyes large; antennae entirely testaceous, the second and third joints very small; thorax twice as broad as long, the surface with an obsolete depression at the sides, scarcely visibly punctured; elytra convex, slightly widened behind, finely but more distinctly punctured than the thorax,

testaceous, with a narrow transverse reddish fulvous band across the basal margin.

Hab. Borneo, Sarawak (Doria and Beccari).

M. affinis may be distinguished from *M. basalis* Jac. by the testaceous, not black head and antennae, by the less transverse and longer thorax and by the narrower fulvous elytral band; the differently shaped thorax of *M. affinis* prevents the supposition of considering the species a variety only of. *M. basalis*.

74. **Monolepta scutellata**, n. sp.

Black; above fulvous or testaceous; labrum, antennae (the two basal joints excepted) and the scutellum black; thorax impunctate; elytra extremely finely punctured.

Length 2 1/2 lines.

Head impunctate, fulvous; the frontal tubercles narrowly transverse, bounded by a transverse groove behind; labrum and the palpi black; antennae slender, half the length of the body, the two and sometimes the three basal joints fulvous, the rest black; the third joint double the length of the second, the fourth, longer than the preceding joint; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides slightly rounded, the posterior angles oblique but scarcely rounded; surface impunctate, slightly convex, fulvous; scutellum black; elytra convex, slightly widened at the middle, the surface extremely finely punctured, the punctuation only visible under a strong lens; underside and legs black, shining.

Hab. New Guinea, Fly River, Katau (L. M. D'Albertis).

75. **Monolepta opaca**, n. sp.

Testaceous; the breast fulvous or piceous; head, antennae (the 2 apical joints excepted) and the thorax pale fulvous; elytra opaque, nearly impunctate, reddish fulvous, a broad transverse band at the base and another below the middle, black.

Length 2 lines.

Head impunctate; labrum piceous; antennae fulvous, the two terminal joints black, the third joint double the length of the second; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides straight, the posterior margin rounded, the surface not visibly punctured, pale fulvous, the disc without any depression; scutellum fulvous; elytra convex, widened behind, opaque, the surface microscopically finely punctured, of a reddish fulvous colour, with a broad transverse black band at the base and an equally broad band, not extending to the lateral margin, behind the middle; legs entirely fulvous; abdomen testaceous; the first joint of the posterior tarsi much longer than the following joints together; anterior coxal cavities closed.

Hab. New Guinea, Fly River, Hatam (L. M. D'Albertis, Beccari).

Larger than *M. latefascia* Motsch. and differing in the colour of the antennae, the more reddish colour of the elytra and their opaque surface.

76. **Monolepta quadrimaculata**, n. sp.

Flavous; apices of the terminal joints of the antennae, fuscous; head and thorax impunctate; elytra very finely punctured, a spot at the base and the apical portion of each elytron, black.

Length 2-2 $^1/_4$ lines.

Head fulvous at the vertex, lighter in front, impunctate; eyes large; antennae very closely approached, fulvous, the terminal joints stained more or less with fuscous, sometimes entirely of that colour and the three basal joints fulvous only; thorax about one half broader than long, rather convex, the sides slightly rounded and narrowed near the base, the surface impunctate; scutellum flavous; elytra extremely finely and closely punctured, a triangular spot at the base and a larger ovate spot at the apices, black; underside and legs flavous; the first joint of the posterior tarsi longer than the three following joints together; anterior coxal cavities closed.

Hab. Australia, Somerset (L. M. D'Albertis).

If the black portion of the elytra is taken for that of the

ground, it is divided by a broad flavous band which is widened at the suture and extends upwards to the base very narrowly at the sutural margin; the species differs from *M. argutula* Boisd. by the colour of the underside and legs.

77. **Monolepta brunneipennis**, n. sp.

Testaceous; terminal joint of the antennae fuscous; thorax impunctate, obsoletely depressed; elytra extremely finely punctured, pale chestnutbrown.

Length 2 lines.

Head impunctate, deeply transversely grooved between the eyes, the latter very large; the frontal tubercles scarcely divided; carina short and thick; antennae about half the length of the body, pale fulvous or testaceous, the last joint fuscous, the third joint scarcely longer than the second, the basal joint long and curved; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides rather rounded and slightly constricted towards the base, the basal margin rounded and oblique at the sides, surface not visibly punctured with an obsolete transverse depression at the middle of the disc; scutellum dark fulvous; elytra convex, extremely finely punctured and somewhat wrinkled, only visible under a strong lens, of a pale brownish colour, the margin and the apices generally somewhat lighter; undersides and legs testaceous.

Hab. New Guinea, Island of Yule, June (L. M. D'Albertis).

The head and thorax of this species is constantly of a paler colour than that of the elytra, the punctuation of which is very minute.

78. **Monolepta melancholica**, n. sp.

Black; the three basal joints of the antennae and the anterior legs, testaceous; thorax and elytra distinctly punctured.

Length 1 line.

Head with a few fine punctures; eyes very large; labrum

edged with fulvous; antennae longer than half the length of the body, the second joint as long as the third but thicker; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides straight, the posterior margin rounded, surface distinctly and rather closely punctured; elytra rather broadly ovate, black, like the head and thorax, rather more finely and closely punctured than the latter; posterior tibiae with a short spine, their first tarsal joint very long; elytral epipleurae obsolete below the shoulders; anterior coxal cavities closed.

Hab. Sumatra, Mt. Singalang (O. Beccari).

The small size and entirely black colour of this species will help in its recognition. The anterior legs are more or less testaceous, sometimes only the tibiae are of that colour.

79. **Monolepta unicolor**, n. sp.

Pale testaceous; apical joints of the antennae fuscous; thorax scarcely visibly punctured; elytra more distinctly and very closely punctured.

Length 1 line.

Head impunctate, the frontal tubercles nearly contiguous, the carina acute and long, extending to the clypeus; eyes very large; antennae as long as the body, the first joint long and slender, the second and third, short and equal, testaceous, the others fuscous; thorax of usual shape, twice as broad as long, the surface with an obsolete depression at each side, visibly punctured only, when seen under a very strong lens; elytra convex, ovate, finely and closely but more distinctly punctured than the thorax; first joint of the posterior tarsi much longer than the following joints; anterior coxal cavities closed.

Hab. Celebes, Kandari, April (O. Beccari).

This species may be known by its small size and the entirely testaceous colour of the elytra and underside; the head and thorax are generally of a little darker colour.

80. **Monolepta parvonotata**, n. sp.

Testaceous; head and breast black; thorax impunctate; elytra very minutely punctured, testaceous, the basal margin and two spots below the middle, placed obliquely on each elytron, black.

Length 2 lines.

Head entirely black, impunctate, the frontal tubercles obsolete; antennae testaceous, the last two joints fuscous, the second and third, short, equal; thorax scarcely twice as broad as long, the posterior margin rounded, the anterior one straight, all the angles obsolete, surface impunctate; scutellum black; elytra convex, scarcely visibly punctured, with traces of longitudinal costae; a narrow transverse black band, the posterior margin of which is deeply dentate, is placed at the base, and two small black spots below the middle, the inner one near the suture, the other near the lateral margin further back; legs and abdomen flavous or testaceous, the breast and the apex of the pygidium are black.

Hab. Sumatra, Mt. Singalang (O. Beccari).

81. **Monolepta aruensis**, n. sp.

Ovate, widened behind, below obscure piceous; head, thorax and femora, fulvous or flavous; elytra impunctate, dark violaceous blue.

Length 2 lines.

Head impunctate; antennae two thirds the length of the body in the female, as long as the body in the male, fuscous, the basal joint and the base of the following testaceous, second and third joints very short, equal; thorax transversely subquadrate, one half broader than long, fulvous, impunctate; elytra impunctate or with very minute traces of punctures, dark violaceous; breast and femora fulvous, abdomen, the tibiae at their apices and the tarsi obscure piceous.

Hab. New Guinea, Aru Islands (O. Beccari).

82. **Monolepta basimarginata**, Boisd.

The short description given by this author, does not enable me with certainty to refer the two specimens before me, obtained at the Fly River by Mr. D'Albertis, to the above species, the description of which however agrees with the insects, as far as colour is concerned. The black basal margin of the elytra extends a little way down the shoulders, the two posterior femora and the breast is black also, but all the rest including the antennae is of a testaceous colour; the second joint of the antennae is rather more than half the length of the third joint; in one specimen the elytra which are impunctate as well as the thorax are obsoletely longitudinally costate; the general characters agree with those of the genus *Monolepta;* the size of the specimens is $2\,^1/_2$ lines.

83. **Monolepta (?) dimidiata**, n. sp.

Oblong, subparallel, fulvous; antennae black, the three basal joints fulvous; thorax obsoletely impressed; elytra impunctate, fulvous, the posterior half, black.

♂. Elytra with a short costa at the middle near the suture.

Length 3 lines.

Head impunctate, transversely grooved between the antennae; eyes large, entire, the palpi slender, piceous; antennae about half the length of the body, the first joint elongate, clubshaped, the second short, the third one half longer than the preceding, the rest more elongate and equal; thorax subquadrate, about one half broader than long, the sides nearly straight, the anterior angles thickened and obtuse, the posterior ones obliquely rounded but distinct; surface impressed at each side, impunctate; scutellum very small; elytra not visibly punctured, their anterior half fulvous, the rest black; pygidium prominent, fulvous; the apices of the femora and sometimes the tibiae obscure fuscous; the first joint of the posterior tarsi longer than the three fol-

lowing joints together; the posterior tibiae with a long spine; claws appendiculate; anterior coxal cavities closed; elytral epipleurae indistinct below the middle.

Hab. Australia, Somerset (L. M. D'Albertis).

I have provisionally placed this species, which has lost the typical shape of *Monolepta* in this genus on account of the principal structural characters, peculiar to the genus, being present. The thorax is however of a more square shape and more or less distinctly depressed, the elytra are also less convex than usual and it is probable that another genus is required for the reception of this species should other similar forms be found.

84. **Neolepta quadriplagiata**, n. sp.

Fulvous; antennae (the basal joint excepted) tibiae and tarsi black; elytra scarcely visibly punctured, black, a large discoidal spot, placed anteriorly and another at the apex of each elytron, yellowish white.

Length $2\,^1/_2$-3 lines.

Head reddish fulvous, impunctate; frontal tubercles very distinct, bounded behind by a deep groove, carina short; eyes large; antennae filiform, nearly two third the length of the body, black, the first joint dark fulvous, the second and third very short, nearly equal, the following joints elongate, pubescent; thorax twice as broad as long, the posterior margin slightly rounded, the sides straight, the angles not produced, surface impressed with a shallow fovea at each side, impunctate, opaque, fulvous; elytra extremely finely punctured, below the base a broad whitish patch occupies the anterior half of the disc, extending very nearly to either margin, the anterior edge of this patch is obliquely rounded near the suture, another smaller and triangular patch is placed near the apex of each elytron; femora and underside fulvous; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as half the tibia; elytral epipleurae continued to the apices; anterior coxal cavities closed.

Hab. Sumatra, Mt. Singalang (O. Beccari).

In this species, which on account of the short second and third joints of the antennae, the closed coxal cavities and prolonged elytral epipleurae, enters the genus, established by myself (Notes Leyden Mus. VI) the intermediate joints of the antennae are not dilated as is the case in the two allied species, also from Sumatra. It is however possible that I have only the female sex before me in which the antennae are simple. The four elytral patches separates the species from *N. biplagiata* Jac.

85. **Neolepta unifasciata**, n. sp.

Fulvous; antennae, the 2 basal joints excepted, black; thorax subquadrate with 2 impressions, impunctate; elytra finely punctured, black, a narrow transverse band before the middle, yellowish white.

Length $2\,^3/_4$-3 lines.

Head impunctate, the frontal tubercles united in front, divided at their base by a groove and bounded behind by another transverse deep groove; the carina acutely raised; eyes large; antennae nearly two thirds the length of the body, covered with rather long pubescence, the intermediate joints slightly widened, the third joint at least twice the length of the second; thorax not more than one half broader than long, the sides and the anterior margin straight, the posterior one slightly rounded, surface with a shallow transverse depression at each side, impunctate; scutellum fulvous; elytra widened posteriorly, closely punctured, the punctuation slightly arranged in longitudinal rows and the interstices very obsoletely longitudinally costate, black, a very narrow transverse and slightly oblique band of a pale yellowish colour is placed immediately before the middle, this band is generally narrowed towards the suture; underside and legs fulvous; the metatarsus of the posterior tibiae nearly half the length of the latter; elytral epipleurae continued to the apical angle; anterior coxal cavities closed.

Hab. New Guinea, Fly River (L. M. D'Albertis).

The third joint of the antennae in *N. unifasciata* is longer

than is the case in the 3 allied species but all the other characters peculiar to the genus and pointed out by myself are present.

86. **Antipha variabilis**, n. sp.

Ovate, widened behind, black; antennae fulvous; thorax finely and remotely punctured, obsoletely impressed; elytra moderately closely punctured, black, a broad transverse band below the middle, rufous.

Var. *a*. Elytra black, their apices and the abdomen fulvous.

Var. *b*. Anterior portion of the elytra, the breast and legs, fulvous.

Length 3 lines.

Head impunctate; the frontal tubercles transversely shaped, not strongly raised, divided by the extreme apex of the clypeus; palpi slender, not thickened; antennae slender, fulvous, the second joint short, the third and following joints elongate nearly equal; thorax transverse, narrow, the sides nearly straight, the anterior angles truncate, oblique and slightly thickened, surface obsoletely and obliquely depressed at each side, very finely and distantly punctured; scutellum broad, trigonate; elytra gradually widened posteriorly, more distinctly but scarcely more closely punctured than the thorax, their epipleurae broad anteriorly gradually narrowed towards the apices; tibiae unarmed; the first joint of the posterior tarsi longer than the 3 following joints united; claws appendiculate; prosternum narrow but distinctly separating the anterior coxae; their cavities closed.

Hab. Borneo, Sarawak (Doria and Beccari).

This insect bears again a great resemblance to *Macrima pallidicornis* and particularly to *Antipha abdominalis* Jac. In the latter species however, the thorax is without depressions, the second and third joints of the antennae are small and subequal and the elytra are more closely and more finely punctured; the palpi also are distinctly thickened; in both species however the same structural characters in regard the coxal cavities unarmed

tibiae, elytral epipleurae and distinct prosternum are to be found and I have for the present therefore abstained from placing them in different genera.

87. **Antipha basalis**, n. sp.

Ovate, convex; testaceous; the intermediate joints of the antennae, black; thorax distinctly punctured; elytra very closely and irregularly punctate, testaceous, the base narrowly metallic green.

Length 3 1/2 lines.

Head impunctate, deeply transversely grooved between the eyes; clypeus broadly triangular, extending upwards between the frontal tubercles; the apices of the jaws black; palpi slender; antennae about half the length of the body, the fourth joint longer than the preceding or following joint, the 4 basal and 3 apical joints testaceous, the others black; thorax nearly four times as broad as long, the anterior and posterior margin parallel, curved, the sides nearly straight, the anterior angles broadly produced outwards, surface irregularly and somewhat closely punctured, testaceous; elytra subquadrate ovate, very convex with a slight transverse depression below the base, of rather darker colour than the thorax, very closely and more strongly punctured than the latter, the basal margin metallic green, this colour extending also to a more or less marked degree to the sides; below entirely testaceous; prosternum distinct but narrow; the anterior coxal cavities closed; tibiae unarmed; claws appendiculate; elytral epipleurae extending to their apices.

Hab. Sumatra, Mt. Singalang (O. Beccari).

88. **Antipha flavifrons**, n. sp.

Oblong, flavous; vertex of the head and lower part of the face, flavous, the rest black; thorax transverse, biimpressed, black; elytra closely punctured, flavous.

Length 3 lines.

Head impunctate, the vertex swollen, flavous, foveolate in front, the space between and below the eyes black; labrum and the palpi flavous; antennae closely approached, filiform about half the length of the body, entirely flavous, the third joint one half longer than the second, the terminal joints gradually shortened; thorax narrowly transverse, nearly three times as broad as long, the sides straight, the anterior angles obliquely thickened, the surface with a round fovea at each side, finely and remotely punctured; scutellum flavous; elytra rather elongate, scarcely convex, flavous, distinctly and closely punctured, their epipleurae prolonged below the middle; tibiae unarmed; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the three following joints together; claws appendiculate; anterior coxal cavities closed.

Hab. Sumatra, Mt. Singalang (Beccari).

89. **Antipha Beccarii**, n. sp.

Entirely testaceous; antennae slender; head and thorax impunctate; elytra closely and distinctly punctured with traces of longitudinal smooth lines.

Length 3 lines.

Head impunctate; the frontal tubercles contiguous; antennae filiform, the third joint more than double as long as the second, the fourth joint longer than the preceding; thorax with the anterior and posterior margin parallel, nearly three times as broad as long, the sides straight, the anterior angles oblique, the surface without depression with a few fine punctures or impunctate; elytra slightly widened behind, closely and very distinctly punctured, the punctuation arranged in semiregular rows, and interrupted by three or four narrow longitudinal smooth lines, tibiae unarmed; claws appendiculate; prosternum very narrow but distinct; the anterior coxal cavities closed.

Hab. Celebes, Kandari (Beccari).

Distinguished from all other known species by its uniform testaceous colour.

90. **Antipha celebensis**, n. sp.

Testaceous; terminal joint of the antennae, piceous; head and thorax fulvous scarcely visibly punctured; elytra closely and distinctly punctured, piceous, the sutural margin fulvous.

Var. Elytra fulvous, the basal and the lateral margin piceous, the suture with a piceous spot near the apex.

Length 2 $^1/_2$-3 lines.

Head impunctate; the frontal tubercles transverse, clypeus strongly raised; antennae two thirds the length of the body, slender, fulvous, the apical joint piceous or fuscous, the third joint one half shorter than the fourth; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the anterior and the lateral margin straight, the posterior one rounded, the angles distinct, the surface impunctate or with a few very fine punctures; scutellum fulvous; elytra rather strongly and closely punctured, the fulvous colour of the suture widened towards the apices, the rest of the disc piceous.

Hab. Celebes, Kandari (Beccari).

It is probable that the present species is subject to other variation in colour than the two specimens before me, show, and that the piceous or fulvous colour predominates in different individuals; the pale fulvous antennae and their dark terminal joint as well as the impunctate head and thorax will separate *A. celebensis* from other allied forms described from the Malayan regions.

91. **Antipha javana**, n. sp.

Pale testaceous; the terminal joints of the antennae, the sides of the breast and the tibiae piceous; elytra very finely punctured.

Length 2 $^1/_2$ lines.

Head impunctate; the frontal tubercles narrowly transverse; palpi slender; antennae two thirds the length of the body, the two basal joints testaceous, the rest piceous, the third joint one

half longer than the second; thorax nearly three times as broad as long, narrow, the sides straight the disc obsoletely transversely depressed with a few fine punctures; elytra very finely and rather closely punctured; without basal depression.

Hab. Java, Tcibodas (Beccari).

Closely allied to *A. celebensis* but differing in the colour of the antennae, that of the breast and tibiae, in the obsoletely depressed disc of the thorax, the much more finely and rather obsoletely punctured elytra and in its general smaller size.

92. **Antipha bimaculata**, n. sp.

Black; the clypeus, thorax and the femora, testaceous; elytra finely semipunctate-striate, black, a round spot at the middle of each elytron, yellowish white.

Length 2 lines.

Head impunctate, black; the frontal tubercles broad flavous, the space dividing them also comparatively broad; clypeus flavous; labrum black, its anterior margin fulvous; palpi slender; antennae two thirds the length of the body, black, the two lower joints testaceous at the base, the fourth joint much longer than the third; thorax more than three times as broad as long, the sides very slightly rounded, the anterior and the posterior margin parallel, the surface without depression, impunctate, flavous; scutellum broad, black; elytra closely and finely punctured, the punctuation arranged in close and rather regular lines and more distinct at the middle of the disc than at the sides or near the apices; a whitish rounded or slightly transverse spot is placed at the middle of each elytron; femora flavous; tibiae and tarsi black.

Hab. Java, Tcibodas (Beccari).

93. **Galerucella laterimaculata**, n. sp.

Obscure yellowish grey, pubescent; antennae fuscous, the base of the joint fulvous; thorax transverse, a spot at the sides, black; elytra convex, closely covered with greyish pubescence.

Length 2 lines.

Head finely and closely punctured, sometimes with a slightly raised longitudinal central ridge; the frontal tubercles entirely obsolete, the space between the antennae slightly and bluntly raised; antennae moderately robust, the third joint one half longer than the second, the fourth as long as the two preceding joints together; thorax about three times as broad as long, the sides strongly rounded and slightly widened towards the base, the anterior margin straight; the posterior angles obliquely rounded, the surface with a depression at each side, clothed with thin greyish pubescence, obscure testaceous, the sides with a rather large black spot; scutellum fuscous, large, the apex truncate; elytra rather convex, very finely and closely punctured but the punctuation nearly obsolete on account of the pubescence; legs and underside obscure testaceous. Anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. New Guinea, Sorong, Salwatti (L. M. D'Albertis).

The thorax in this species shows no trace of punctuation and the general colour of the insect is an obscure greyish testaceous; the spot at the sides of the thorax in connection with the impunctate surface of the latter and the small size will separate *G. laterimaculata* from any of its allies.

94. **Galerucella multimaculata,** n. sp.

Elongate, pale greyish, pubescent; thorax transverse, depressed at the sides; elytra finely granulate and pubescent, marked with numerous small fuscous spots.

Length 4 $^1/_2$ lines.

Head short, finely punctured, with a central thin longitudinal groove; eyes very large; clypeus triangular, strongly raised, its anterior margin piceous; labrum pale fulvous; antennae slender, fuscous, the two lower joints testaceous, the 3 apical joints wanted; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides slightly sinuate below the middle, the angles obtusely rounded, surface closely punctured like the head, sparingly

covered with pale hairs, obsoletely foveolate at the sides; scutellum very broad, its apex broadly rounded; elytra parallel very finely granulate-punctate, closely covered with thin pale pubescence and marked with numerous and irregularly distributed round and small fuscous spots; tibiae unarmed; claws bifid; breast and abdomen obscure fuscous.

Hab. Sumatra, Mt. Singalang (Beccari). A single specimen.

This species which seems to me to belong to the present genus is at once distinguished by the curious pale colour of its upper surface and the numerous small spots of the elytra, in the absence of more specimens I am unable to say whether the species is subject to variation in colour.

95. **Diorhabda (?) yulensis**, n. sp.

Oblong; obscure testaceous, finely pubescent; sides of the thorax and the scutellum, black; elytra very finely rugosely-punctate.

Length 3 $^1/_2$-4 lines.

Head very finely and closely punctured, pubescent, the vertex with a narrow central longitudinal groove; the frontal tubercles rather obscure; clypeus triangular; the palpi slender; the apices of the jaws black; antennae shorter than half the length of the body, the fourth joint slightly longer than the third, the apices of all the joints slightly stained with fuscous; thorax rather more than twice as broad as long, the sides rather strongly rounded, the surface slightly transversely depressed, finely punctured and pubescent, the sides distinctly marked with a longitudinal narrow black band, the disc with a more obscure and narrow black central line; scutellum black; elytra closely covered with fine whitish pubescence; legs rather short and robust; the first joint of the posterior tarsi nearly as long as the two following joints united; claws bifid; elytral epipleurae obsolete below the middle; anterior coxal cavities closed.

Hab. New Guinea, Island of Yule (L. M. D'Albertis).

On account of the closed coxal cavities I have placed this species in *Diorhabda* Weise with the characters of which it seems nearly to agree.

96. **Mimastra rugosa**, n. sp.

Testaceous; antennae, tibiae and the abdomen fuscous; elytra metallic green, finely rugose and punctate.

Length 3 lines.

Head impunctate, testaceous; the frontal tubercles strongly raised, trigonate, bounded behind by a deep groove; eyes large; antennae piceous, the second joint less than half the length of the third, the fourth much longer than the preceding, the terminal joints wanting; thorax twice as broad as long, the disc with a deep transverse groove, impunctate, testaceous, shining, the sides nearly straight; scutellum testaceous; elytra narrowly parallel, metallic green, closely rugose and wrinkled, the interstices closely punctured; legs slender, testaceous; tibiae unarmed, fuscous like the tarsi, the posterior first joint of the latter, as long as the three following joints together; claws appendiculate; anterior coxal cavities closed.

Hab. Java, Tcibodas (Beccari).

97. **Mimastra semimarginata**, n. sp.

Elongate, parallel, pale testaceous, the extreme base of the head, the breast and abdomen, the upper side of the femora and the tibiae and tarsi black; elytra closely semirugose-punctate, the sutural and lateral margin partly, black.

Length 4 lines.

Head impunctate, the extreme vertex (more or less distinctly) black, the space between the eyes with a longitudinal groove; the jaws black at their apices; palpi slender, testaceous; antennae more than two thirds the length of the body, very slender, testaceous, the apical joints fuscous, the third double the length of the second, the following nearly equal; thorax twice as

broad as long, the sides rounded anteriorly, straight near the base, the angles obtuse, surface with a transverse depression at each side and a triangular one near the base, the disc impunctate; elytra narrowly margined with black at the posterior portion of the extreme lateral margin, but extending nearly to the base at the sutural margin; the surface closely semirugose-punctate, with some obsolete longitudinal smooth lines; the lower part of the breast and the abdomen, as well as a streak at the upper edge of the femora black; the tibiae and tarsi entirely of that colour, the rest of the underside, also the metasternum, testaceous; tibiae unarmed, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the 3 following, together.

Hab. Sumatra, Mt. Singalang, Kaju Tanam (O. Beccari).

98. **Aenidea variabilis**, n. sp.

Fulvous; head, thorax and abdomen black; the thorax with two impressions; elytra fulvous, the base narrowly and the apices broadly piceous.

Var. Fulvous, the abdomen and the apices of the elytra black only.

♂. The second joint of the antennae very short, the following joints very long and slender.

♀. Head narrower; the third and following joints of the antennae only half the length than the corresponding joints of the male.

Length 4 lines.

♂. Head entirely impunctate, deeply impressed between the eyes; the space between the antennae rather broad and occupied by the base of the clypeus which joins the frontal tubercles; the anterior margin of the clypeus dark fulvous; labrum and the base of the jaws testaceous; the terminal joint of the palpi strongly incrassate; antennae fulvous, the first joint long, curved and gradually widened at the apex, the second very short, the third and the three following joints very long and slender, the rest wanting; thorax twice as broad as long, narrowed near

the base, the surface with a very deep transverse fovea at each side, black, shining; elytra with a slight depression below the base, not visibly punctured, even when seen under a strong lens; tibiae unarmed; claws appendiculate; anterior coxal cavities closed.

Hab. Borneo, Sarawak (Doria and Beccari).

This is evidently a very variable species and it is probable that specimens occur in which the elytra are entirely black or piceous; the abdomen seems however to be constantly black; there is a great difference in the structure of the antennae in the male and female insect, the latter at first sight, seeming to represent another species, the head is also less transverse and the thoracic groove is not interrupted at the middle.

99. **Aenidea metallica**, n. sp.

Metallic green or bluish; lower part of the face, the antennae and legs fulvous; thorax bifoveolate, impunctate; elytra very closely and irregularly punctured.

Length 3 lines.

♀. Head impunctate, metallic green at the vertex; lower portion flavous or fulvous the middle stained more or less with metallic green; the space between the antennae raised into an acutely shaped ridge, extending to the lower edge of the clypeus; antennae fulvous, the second joint very short, the third and fourth joints equal; thorax scarcely broader than long, the sides nearly straight, slightly rounded before the middle, the surface with two round foveas, the interior of which is furnished with a few punctures, the rest of the surface entirely impunctate; elytra very closely and distinctly punctured with traces of longitudinal striae; underside metallic bluish; legs fulvous; tibiae unarmed; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the two following joints together; claws appendiculate; anterior coxal cavities closed.

Hab. Borneo, Sarawak (Doria and Beccari).

I know apparently the female only of this species which

agrees almost entirely with *A. sumatrensis* in structural details, differing however in the colour of the head and thorax; the latter bears traces of fulvous spots and it is quite possible that *A. metallica* is only a variety of *A. sumatrensis* Jac. In the absence of more specimens I can however form no conclusion.

100. **Macrima pallidicornis**, Jac.

Var. *a*. Elytra black, a broad transverse band below the middle rufous.

Var. *b*. Base of the elytra to nearly the middle, rufous, the rest black.

Hab. Borneo, Sarawak (Doria and Beccari).

The insect described by myself under the above name and provisionally placed in the genus *Macrima* (Notes Leyd. Mus. VI) seems subject to great variation and the typical form may possibly represent immature specimens; the above differently and brightly marked specimens do not differ in any other way from the type but that of colouration. The shape of the insect is ovate and the elytra are dilated posteriorly, the thorax is narrowly transverse and has a distinct transverse groove across the middle of the disc; the first joint of the posterior tibiae resembles the same part of *Luperodes* and the anterior coxal cavities are closed. The present insect resembles entirely in shape and colour *Antipha abdominalis* Jac. but may at once be separated by the grooved thorax and the different comparative length of the joints of the antennae as well as by the other structural characters pointed out.

Concerning the genus *Luperodes* in which perhaps the present insect ought to be placed, a good deal of confusion seems to exist in regard to the species contained in that genus. *Luperodes* has been placed by Chapuis in those groups which have open anterior coxal cavities; if however *Luperodes alboplagiatus* Motsch. (which must be loocked upon as the type of the genus) is examined, it will be found that the coxal cavities are closed, consequently all the species described as *Luperodes* with open

coxal cavities must be placed in another genus, while *Iphidea* Baly which is sunk in Gemminger Catalogue as a synonym of *Luperodes* ought to be restored as the cavities in *Iphidea* are open and the tarsal joints are of comparative different length; a proper definition of these closely allied genera which seem to be chiefly represented in the old world must be reserved for a future occasion.

101. **Cynorta parvula**, n. sp.

Below blackish green; antennae black; lower part of head, sides of the thorax and legs, testaceous; vertex, disc of the thorax and elytra metallic green, the latter strongly rugose-punctate.

Length 2 lines.

Head broad, not visibly punctured, testaceous, a broad transverse band at the vertex metallic green; the frontal tubercles strongly developped; eyes, large; antennae slender, two third the length of the body, blackish, the 2 or 3 basal joints testaceous below, the second joint short, the third more than twice as long and slightly shorter than the fourth joint; thorax nearly squareshaped, constricted near the base, the disc with a rather deep transverse depression not extending to the lateral margin, sparingly and very finely punctured, the sides testaceous, the middle of the disc occupied by a broad longitudinal metallic green band from the base to the apex; scutellum black; elytra closely and rather strongly rugose-punctate, the interstices minutely granulate, when seen under a strong lens; an obsolete longitudinal groove, rather more rugosely punctured than the rest of the surface, is placed near and parallel to the lateral margin at the middle; legs entirely flavous; posterior tibiae with a small spine, their first tarsal joint longer than the 3 following together; claws appendiculate; anterior coxal cavities closed; elytral epipleurae continued to the apical angle.

Hab. Sumatra, Mt. Singalang (O. Beccari).

In colouration *C. parvula* is almost identical with *C. porrecta*

Baly from Java; the former is however of only half the size than the Javan insect, from which it is further distinguished by the bright metallic green colour and that of the thorax, the sides of which are flavous, the legs being also of the latter colour entirely. The insect is of a narrow parallel shape and seems to me to possess all the generic characters peculiar to *Cynorta*.

102. **Cynorta capitata**, n. sp.

Black; head, thorax and the femora, flavous; elytra metallic green, deeply semipunctate-striate; basal joints of the antennae flavous.

♂. Lower part of the face, excavated, furnished with two pointed projections; elytra closely punctured, the punctuation partly confluent.

♀. Lower part of the face, slightly concave and flattened, simple, elytra deeply punctured at the sides, finely at the disc.

Length 2 lines.

♂. Head impunctate, flavous, the frontal tubercles strongly raised, forming a single transverse piece, slightly grooved at the middle; the space below the insertion of the antennae deeply excavated, the excavation provided with two thin and pointed projections; palpi piceous; antennae closely approached, the 3 or 4 lower joints flavous or fulvous, the others fuscous; the first joint slender, curved and thickened at its apex, the second very short, the fourth longer than the third; thorax broader than long, the sides narrowed at the base, the surface with a rather deep transverse depression at the sides, flavous, the extreme lateral margin piceous, the disc impunctate, shining; scutellum black; elytra narrow, metallic green or bluish, very deeply punctured, foveolate-punctate and confluent at the sides, the punctuation arranged in rows, the base slightly swollen nearly impunctate as well as the apices; femora and the base of the tibiae flavous, the apices of the latter and the tarsi, piceous or black.

Hab. Sumatra, Kaju Tanam (Beccari). Borneo, Sarawak (Doria and Beccari).

C. capitata differs from *C. parvula* in the entirely flavous head and thorax and in the curious structure of the former, also in the differently punctured elytra.

103. **Cynorta unicolor**, n. sp.

Pale fulvous; antennae, the two first joints excepted, fuscous; head and thorax impunctate; elytra obsoletely costate, the interstices finely punctured.

Length 2 $^1/_2$-3 lines.

Head impunctate, the frontal tubercles strongly raised, bounded behind by a transverse groove, the carina in shape of an acutely raised and narrow ridge; antennae very closely approached, two thirds the length of the body, the two basal joints fulvous, the rest fuscous, first joint very long, claviform, the second one, half the length of the third, short, the fourth rather longer than the two preceding joints together; thorax about one half broader than long, the sides slightly rounded, the disc biimpressed, impunctate; elytra not depressed below the base, closely and obsoletely longitudinally costate, the interstices finely punctured; underside and legs fulvous; posterior tibiae mucronate, their metatarsus longer than the three following joints together; claws appendiculate; elytral epipleurae obsolete below the middle; anterior coxal cavities closed.

Hab. New Guinea, Sorong, May (L. M. D'Albertis).

The disappearance of the elytral epipleurae below the middle would perhaps have justified the erection of another genus for the reception of the present species; in the absence of any other generic characters however which would have separated *C. unicolor* from *C. porrecta* Baly I thought it best to leave the insect in the present genus.

104. **Menippus nigrocoerulea**, n. sp.

Black, closely covered with greyish pubescence; lower part of face fulvous; above obscure metallic blackish blue; thorax

very broad, obsoletely impressed; elytra closely punctured, covered with very short but dense pubescence.

Length 4 1/2 lines.

Head with a distinct central longitudinal groove, densely pubescent, the punctuation not visible; the frontal tubercles narrow, the clypeus in shape of a triangular ridge, fulvous as well as the labrum, the latter with some deep punctures; the jaws and the palpi piceous, the latter slender; antennae thickened at the base, narrowed at the terminal joints, covered with pubescence, like the rest of the upper surface, the third and the following joints of nearly equal length and extending to half the length of the body; thorax about three times as broad as long, the sides rounded, narrowed near the anterior angles, the anterior and posterior margin parallel, the disc with a central longitudinal groove, the sides with one or two irregular depressions; scutellum with its apex broadly rounded; elytra convex, scarcely broader at the base than the thorax, closely pubescent, the surface somewhat rugose-punctate; tibiae unarmed; claws bifid; anterior coxal cavities closed.

Hab. New Guinea, Fly River (L. M. D'Albertis). A single specimen.

The metallic dark blue colour of the upper surface in this species is greatly obscured by the thin but dense yellowish grey pubescence, which covers the entire surface of the elytra. *M. nigrocoerulea* seems to be allied to *M. viridis* Duvivier from the Philippine islands.

105. **Candezea bimaculata**, n. sp.

Oblong, flavous; the breast and the four posterior femora, black; thorax scarcely visibly punctured; elytra flavous, the basal portion black, surrounding a flavous spot, surface minutely punctured and obsoletely costate.

Length 3 lines.

Head impunctate, with a shallow groove between the eyes, the frontal tubercles very narrow; antennae slender, filiform,

flavous, the third joint one half longer than the second, the following joints gradually increasing in length; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides rounded before the middle and distinctly narrowed at the base, the anterior angles obtuse and slightly thickened, surface microscopically finely alutaceous and punctured; scutellum black; elytra with a few scarcely visible punctures, the interstices obsoletely longitudinally costate, fulvous, a black transverse band occupying the anterior portion to nearly half their length includes a large round flavous spot; elytral epipleurae continued nearly to the apices; the metatarsus of the posterior legs, longer than the three following joints; claws largely appendiculate; all the tibiae mucronate; the anterior coxal cavities closed.

Hab. New Guinea, Fly River (L. M. D'Albertis).

I have placed this species in *Candezea* Chap. on account of the prolongation of the elytral epipleurae and the presence of all the other structural characters, although the thorax is scarcely of such transverse shape as is the case in the African representative of the genus. The genus *Monolepta* contains at present several species which ought I think to find their place in *Candezea*, but this would be better done in a monograph of the genus.

106. **Atysa Jansoni**, Baly.

Evidently a rather variable species obtained at the Fly River and at Wokan (Aru Isl.). Specimens from these localities before me differ from the typical form in having nearly entirely black elytra, the anterior and basal margin being more or less fulvous only, in the type this colour extends to the anterior half of the elytra.

Yulenia, n. gen.

Body oblong; eyes entire; antennae filiform, third and fourth joints subequal; thorax transverse without depression, elytra irregularly punctured, impubescent, their epipleurae continued below the middle; tibiae unarmed, not chanelled; the first joint

of the posterior tarsi as long as the two following joints together; claws bifid; anterior coxal cavities closed.

The species for which I am obliged to propose the present genus, will enter the 19.th group of Chapuis' arrangement, the *Galerucinae*, on account of the closed coxal cavities, the bifid claws and elytral epipleurae continued below the middle. The genus is distinguished by the impubescent upper surface, the long filiform antennae and the transverse, not impressed thorax; from *Taphina* Duvivier the genus may be separated by the bifid claws.

107. **Yulenia marginipennis**, n. sp.

Testaceous; a spot at the vertex black; thorax impunctate; scutellum black; elytra closely and distinctly punctured, the basal and lateral margins black.

Length 3 lines.

Head deeply transversely grooved between the eyes, impunctate with a large black spot at the vertex; frontal tubercles strongly raised, trigonate; clypeus in shape of an elevate triangular ridge; palpi filiform; antennae two thirds the length of the body, slender, testaceous, the terminal joints stained with fuscous, the fourth slightly longer than the preceding joint; thorax twice as broad as long, the anterior and posterior margin parallel, the sides rounded before the middle, the angles acute, dentiform, surface impunctate; elytra very closely punctured, testaceous like the head and thorax, the basal and lateral margin as well as the apices narrowly edged with black; epipleurae of the same colour, concave; underside and legs testaceous.

Hab. New Guinea, Island of Yule (L. M. D'Albertis).

Amandus, n. gen.

Oblong; eyes entire; palpi slender; antennae filiform, the second and third joints subequal, the fourth longer than the

two preceding together; thorax transverse, the surface biimpressed; scutellum triangular; elytra irregularly punctured, subcostate, their epipleurae continued to the apices; all the tibiae mucronate, the first joint of the tarsi elongate, that of the posterior ones, as long as half the tibiae; claws appendiculate; prosternum invisible; anterior coxal cavities closed.

♂. The first tarsal joint of the four anterior legs strongly dilated.

The long first tarsal joints, the filiform antennae, the closed coxal cavities and mucronate tibiae will place the present genus in the 22.th group of Chapuis' arrangement; from any of the genera included in that group as well as from those allied to them and described since (*Candezea*, *Sermyloides*) *Amandus* differs in the biimpressed thorax and in the elongate first tarsal joint of *all* the tibiae which in the male insect assume a flattened and dilated shape not met with amongst the other numerous tribes of the *Galerucinae* as far as known.

108. **Amandus subcostatus**, n. sp.

Breast and abdomen black; head, thorax and legs pale fulvous, the former impunctate; elytra testaceous, longitudinally costate, the interstices closely punctured.

♂. The vertex of the head deeply excavated at each side, the centre raised in shape of a narrow ridge; the first joints of the four anterior tarsi, flattened and dilated.

♀. All the tarsi elongate and slender at the first joints, the head simple.

Length 3-4 lines.

♂. Head longer than broad, the vertex deeply concave, the centre divided by a longitudinal ridge broadest at the base; anterior margin of the clypeus straight; the terminal joint of the palpi piceous; antennae more than half the length of the body, the four or five lower joints fulvous, the rest piceous; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides slightly rounded, the anterior and posterior margin straight, the anterior

angles slightly thickened and obliquely produced, surface impunctate with an oblique rather deep depression at each side; each elytron with about 9 or 10 not very strongly raised longitudinal costae, from the base to the apex, the interstices finely and closely punctured; epipleurae broad at the shoulders, gradually diminishing posteriorly; breast and abdomen black, the last abdominal segments margined with testaceous; legs fulvous; the anterior tarsi elongate-ovate, flattened, the metatarsus of the posterior tibiae as long as half the length of the latter.

♀. Vertex depressed without central ridge; the first joint of the four anterior tarsi longer than the three following joints together, slender, the posterior metatarsus identical with that of the male insect.

Hab. Ternate, Acqui Conora (O. Beccari).

109. **Hyphaenia (?) discoidalis** n. sp.

Testaceous; the vertex, antennae, tibiae and tarsi black; thorax flavous, transversely impressed; elytra scarcely visibly punctured, whitish, the base and the apices, black.

Length 2 lines.

Head impunctate, the vertex black, shining; the clypeus flavous, strongly triangularly raised; labrum and palpi black, the penultimate joint of the latter, thickened; antennae slender and filiform, black, the first joint curved and thickened at its apex, the second extremely short, the third, the longest, the following joints gradually decreasing in length; thorax transversely subquadrate, the sides very slightly rounded before the middle and a little narrowed at the base, the surface with a transverse depression at the middle, not extending to the sides, impunctate, fulvous or flavous; scutellum black; elytra a little widened behind, the punctuation scarcely visible, the entire disc pale testaceous, nearly white, the basal margin and the apices black; below testaceous; the breast, tibiae and the tarsi black; elytral epipleurae continued below the middle; the tibiae unarmed; the claws appendiculate; anterior coxal cavities closed.

Hab. Sumatra, Sungei Bulu (Beccari).

The closed coxal cavities, unarmed tibiae and appendiculate claws, as well as the impressed thorax and filiform antennae, seem to me to place this species in Baly's genus *Hyphaenia;* the basal black margin of the elytra forms a narrow transverse band; the black apices are in shape of a narrow oblique and triangular spot which is narrowed towards the lateral margin.

Coelocrania, n. gen.

Body elongate; head vertical, the front concave and forming a single piece; eyes oblong, entire; palpi thickened, the terminal joint small and conical; antennae slender, the first and third joint of equal length, nearly three times the length of the second; thorax transverse, the surface with two deep transverse sulcation, parallel to each other; apex of the scutellum truncate; elytra closely pubescent, finely coriaceous, their epipleurae continued nearly to the apices; legs rather short, the tibiae unarmed; the femora rather robust; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the two following joints together; claws appendiculate; prosternum invisible between the coxae; anterior coxal cavities closed.

The curious formation of the head, which is devoid of anything in shape of a clypeus and forms a single concave surface as far as the insertion of the antennae, to be found only to my knowledge amongst the *Phytophaga* in the *Halticinae* (*Loxoprosopus, Febra*) is a character by which the present genus may be at once known in connection with the closed cavities, the doubly impressed thorax and the unarmed tibiae which will place *Coelocrania* in the 26.th group of Chapuis' arrangement, the *Platyxanthinae.*

110. **Coelocrania terminata,** n. sp.

Black; head and thorax fulvous, impunctate; elytra closely pubescent, not visibly punctured, fulvous, the apices black.

Length 4 lines.

Head with a deep longitudinal groove at the vertex, dividing the frontal tubercles; the latter triangular and distinct; the face concave, shining and impunctate; the apices of the jaws and the palpi piceous; antennae two thirds the length of the body, the first two joints shining, the others opaque, terminal joints thinner and tapering towards the apex; thorax twice as broad as long, the angles oblique, the sides slightly rounded at the middle, the surface with a few punctures near the anterior angles only, the disc with a deep transverse groove at the middle not extending to the lateral margin, a similar deep depression is placed close to the posterior margin; scutellum pubescent; fulvous; elytra finely coriaceous, closely covered with fulvous pubescence, the apices purplish black, the rest fulvous; underside black, closely pubescent, femora rather robust.

Hab. New Guinea, Fly River (L. M. D'Albertis).

The second transverse groove of the thorax is interrupted at the sides and forms a small fovea, the first depression is slightly sinuate.